REGISTERED No. 79—1873.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,579.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 42 } Including { For Six Months ..Rs. 24 } Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

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Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship CHALDEA, 1,433 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander T. Lewis, R.N.R., will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 29th May 1873, at 4 P.M.

	May 1873.		June 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	29	Leave Madras	13
,, Carwar	31	,, Coconada	15
,, Narrakal ....June	4	,, Vizagapatam	16
,, Tuticorin	6	,, Bimlipatam	16
,, Colombo	7	,, Gopaulpore	17
,, Galle	8	,, False Point	18
,, Negapatam	11	Arrive CALCUTTA	20

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1873, to the end of August, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, and Allepy, the Steamers will however call at these ports, weather permitting. Passengers for the Neilgherries can be landed at Narakal, six miles north of Cochin whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSREH.

The s.s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 4th June 1873, at 2 P.M.

	June 1873.		June 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	4	Leave BUSREH	23
,, Kurrachee	8	,, Fao	23
,, Guadur	9	,, Bushire	25
,, Muscat	11	,, Bahrein	25
,, Bunder Abbas	13	,, Linga	29
,, Linga	15	,, Bunder Abbas..July	1
,, Bushire	17	,, Muscat	3
,, Koweit	19	,, Guadur	5
,, Fao	19	,, Kurrachee	8
Arrive BUSREH	20	Arrive BOMBAY	11

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will despatch a Steamer twice a week to Kurrachee commencing on WEDNESDAY, the 28th May. During the S. W. Monsoon the Steamers will leave on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, and during the fair weather on FRIDAY and MONDAY.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. Betts, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 28th May 1873, at 2 o'clock.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander James Henderson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 31st May, at 2 o'clock P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave 24th May.

THE s. s. XANTHO, 1,800 tons, 250 H. P., nominal, William Cosens, Commander, will leave as above. She has excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers with Saloon on Upper Deck, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board,

FIRST CLASS........................Rs. 500

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

(To sail about 1st proximo.)

THE Steam-ship RED GAUNTLET, 922 Nett Registered Tons, Charles Mann, Commander. This fine Steamer has extensive First-class Passenger accommodation. The services of a Surgeon are engaged, and she carries a Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
or W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th May 1873.

LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave 1st June.)

THE new Steamer TIMOR, 1,440 Tons Nett Register, 200 H.P. nominal. She made the Passage from England to Bombay in 29 days. Her Cabin accommodation consists of a Saloon on Deck, handsomely fitted, and she will carry a Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

TO SUEZ	Rs. 300
TO LIVERPOOL	,, 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on Board at moderate rates.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

Bombay, 19th May 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£32	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without Food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Saïd	38	24		9	
Alexandria	39	25		9-10	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st JUNE 1873.
PERSIA, on TUESDAY, 1st July 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

HOMEWARD PASSAGE AGENCY.

KING, KING & Co.,
6, CHURCH LANE, BOMBAY,
EAST INDIA ARMY AND CIVIL SERVICE AGENTS,

ENGAGE PASSAGES by the P. & O. Co.'s and Canal Steamers, without charge for Commission.

Receive, Ship, and Insure BAGGAGE.

Grant DRAFTS on their London Houses at current Bank rates.

Furnish Sovereigns and CIRCULAR NOTES.

Draw PAY to date of departure and settle FUND and OTHER ALLOWANCES.

London.
HENRY S. KING & Co., 65 Cornhill, and 45 Pall Mall.

Southampton. KING SEYMOUR & Co.

Liverpool. KING, BAILLIE & Co.

Calcutta.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 26th May, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. BEHAR, (1,723 tons, and 300 H. P.), Captain W. E. Dundas, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS.—For the CONVENIENCE of PASSENGERS by the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY, RAILWAY TICKETS to PARIS and LONDON can now be obtained at the Company's Agencies at Suez, Brindisi and Venice.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 19th May 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 2nd June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. PEKIN, (3,777 tons and 600 H.P.,) Captain A. E. Barlow, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 30th May.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 19th May 1873.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's s.s. SURAT, 2,578 Tons, and 500 H. P., Captain E. J. Baker, will leave for China on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at noon, calling at Singapore.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, Fort, 16th May 1873.

NOTICE to CONSIGNEES per s.s. MURIEL.—The s.s. MURIEL, having arrived from Liverpool under General Average, occasioned by damage received in the Mersey, which stove in the Vessel's bows and filled the fore compartment with water, necessitating the re-docking of the Steamer and the landing of the Cargo, CONSIGNEES are requested to SIGN the AVERAGE BOND, to PRODUCE INVOICES, and to PAY a DEPOSIT of TWO and a HALF per CENT. on the INVOICE VALUE of their GOODS, after which the Undersigned will grant DELIVERY ORDERS.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Muriel.

Bombay, 15th May 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & CO.,

No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY, GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of May 1873, at 1 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Room, No. 28, Apollo Street, by order of the heirs and executors of a Hindoo Gentleman (deceased), the following articles of Jewellery, viz., Diamonds, Pearls, Gold, Silver Ornaments in variety, &c., &c.

The above Jewellery is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of a Valuable Collection of Standard Works on various subjects.

On FRIDAY, the 30th day of May 1873, at 2 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Room, No. 28, Apollo Street, a valuable Library, being the property of the late J. Walters Gale, Esq., M. Inst. C.E., consisting of works on Literatures, Arts, Sciences, Medicines, Chemistrys, Mathematics, History, Natural Philosophy, Paintings, Photographys, Musics, Engravings, Drawings, Geologys, Zoology, Poetry, Classic, Books of Novels and sundry miscellaneous works.

The above works will be on view, from 26th instant.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 24th May 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

On MONDAY next, the 26th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms.

25 Cases Grey Dhoties.
3 do. Orange Prints.
5 Bales Grey Shirtings.
1 Case Alpacca Lustre.

An invoice of Kerosine Oil Table Lamps and Flower Vases.

2 Cases New Reading Books, a Mahogany Cottage Pianoforte by Frederick Detzmann and Sons, in good order, with patent escapement action.

A Mahogany Square Pianoforte, by Sanne in good order.

UNDER instructions received from the Mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit for sale by Public Auction, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 2nd day of June next, at 4 P.M., the undermentioned property :—

All that piece or parcel of Fazundary land or ground belonging to Dadyset's Atushbehram or Fire-temple of which said fazundary land one Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady now is or lately was the manager together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house built or standing thereon, situate in the island of Bombay in a certain street called the Dadyset's Atushbehram Street, or otherwise called Agiary Lane (being in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar) on the south side of the public road, and which said messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house is now assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 163 and which said piece or land or ground is registered in the Books of the Fuzundar in the name of the said Dinshaw Manockjee, under No. 10, and contains by admeasurement one thousand and fifty square feet (be the same little more or less) and is bounded as follows that is to say, on the east by the house of Shavukshaw Rustomjee, on the west by the house of Dadabhoy Hormusjee Cullianeewalla, on the north by the public road or street, and on the south by the other land belonging to the said Dadyset's Atusbehram with houses built thereon and occupied by the Portuguese people, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the representatives of the said Dinshaw Manockjee.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained at the Office of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Peile, Graham's Building, Parsee Bazar Street.

HEARN, CLEVELAND AND PEILE,
Solicitors to the Mortgagee.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 24th May 1873.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE AND COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Room, in Apollo Street, No. 12.

A quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey shirtings, T. cloth, madapollams, jacconets, scarfs, dhoties, chintz, &c.

Also, an invoice of new sample kerosine table and hand lamps, spare rich cut globes, and brass rings for lamps, new Gentlemen riding saddles, with furniture, boxes or bar brown and scented cakes of soaps, boxes of ullaged pints and quarts of champagne, few dozen bottles of claret, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF SUNDRY MATERIALS.

On MONDAY next, the 26th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Victoria and Albert Museum, Byculla, by order of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Exhibition, the North and South Annexes or Rotunda and Pavilion Wooden Stalls covered with Turkey red and blue Cloths, Wooden Screws, Wooden Steps, Frames, Sheds connected with the North and South Annexes with planks, posts, beams, Khupadus, bamboo sheds, Loose Planks, empty Packing Cases, iron Shaftings, &c., &c.

The property is now on view.

Terms Cash—Delivery to be taken within one week.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Glass, Crockery, and Platedware, a full-toned rosewood Grand Square Pianoforte, quite new, a new 12 stop Walnutwood Harmonium, Carriages, Horses, a slate Miniature Billiard Table, Gas Lamps &c., at the Fernery, Parell.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, at one o'clock P.M., on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, all the handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of Robert Knight, Esq., proceeding to Calcutta, the same comprises, a set of glassware, dinner, tea and dessert sets, platedware, cutlery, &c., and the furniture carved blackwood such as circular, pier, side, and dining tables, a suit of walnutwood conversation couches, arms and easy chairs, teapoys, carved round Ottoman chiffoniers, whatnot, screens, carved writing table, clocks, tea caddy, a mahogany slate miniature billiard table with balls, cues, &c., bronze six, five, and three-lights gas hanging and bracket lamps and shades, few water colour and chromolithographic pictures in gilt frames, a full-toned rosewood square German Pianoforte, a first-rate walnutwood harmonium, several camp and child's cots, reclining couches, clothes and gown presses, mahogany cheval and toilette glasses, camphorwood chests of drawers, copper cooking utensils, and dispense articles, &c., &c.

A few dozen Choice Sherry.

At 2 P.M.

A very light sociable Carriage (to form an Open Carriage) with lamps, pole, and cushions, by Lewis of Salisbury.

A pair of serviceable Grey Carriage Horses, a Bay Galloway, a palanquin-shaped Office Shigram, double and single Harness, Saddles, Child's Perambulator and Stable Gear, &c.

Catalogues of the full particulars will be published, and the property will be on view, 4 days previous to the day of sale.

SALE ON COMMISSION.

Iron new Fire-proof Safes manufactured by John Lord and Co., with Chubb Locks and cupboard shape with drawers, height 24, 26 and 28 inches.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 24th May 1873.

BRISTOW, EDMONDS & WILLIAMS,

(Late BRISTOW & EDMONDS,)
PERFUMERS, FANCY SOAP MAKERS,
AND DRUGGISTS,
ALSO
GENERAL BRUSH MAKERS,
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT,
5, BISHOPSGATE AVENUE, CITY, E.C.,
LONDON,
(Established nearly 100 Years,)

So well known for their

ESSENCE OF PEPPERMINT, ESSENCE OF JAMAICA, GINGER, and their JAMAICA and MARROW POMATUM.

These preparations are unique and unrivalled.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SEIDLITZ AND SODA POWDERS,

Specially for India, China, and the East.

CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,

In bottles of various sizes.

COLD CREAM, BEAR'S GREASE and CIRCASSIAN CREAM, Rose, Jasmine and Macassar Oils, Lavender Water, and Eau de Cologne.

ESSENCES, BOUQUETS and NOSEGAYS for the Handkerchief in great variety, including Ess. Bouquet, Jockey Club, Millefleur and Ylang Ylang.

FRENCH ESSENCES AND POMADES.

Liberal terms to Merchants and large Shippers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 24th MAY, 1873.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF
Mr. NUSSERWANJEE EDULJEE WATCHA.

FEROZE AND PERICHER,
AND
INDUR SABHA.

Reserved Seats .... Rs. 3.

Tickets to be had of Mr. COOVERJEE SORABJEE NAZIR, and at the GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

Performance commencing at 8-30 P.M.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 27th MAY.

NOTICE! NOTICE!! NOTICE!!!

REDUCTION OF THE PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Family Tickets (to admit three)	Rs. 8 0
Dress Circle	,, 3 0
Stalls	,, 2 0
Gallery	,, 1 0
Pit	,, 0 8

PRODUCTION OF A STARTLING NOVELTY.

First time in India of the Great Sensational Play, taken from the Christmas Story by Wilkie Collins and the late Charles Dickens, entitled,

"NO THOROUGHFARE,"

As produced by M. Fechter at the Adelphi Theatre, London, with unprecedented success.

The Great Sensation Scene is entirely new, and will occupy the full extent of the Stage.

Doors open at 8-30 P.M. ; Performance at 9 sharp.

Box Plan & Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co.'s.

CHARACTERS.

Obenreizer	Mr. W. Bennee.
George Vandale	Mr. Walter Raleigh.
Walter Wilding	Mr. Montague.
Mr Bintey	Mr. Herbert.
Maetre Voght	Mr. Edinborough.
Joyey Ladle	Mr. Raven.
Landlord	Mr. St. Andrew.
Marguerite	Mrs. Bennee.
Mrs. Goldstraw	Mrs. Bennee.
Madam Doe	Mrs. Jacques.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

Act 1st.
WILDING & Co., THE SENIOR PARTNER'S STORY.

Act 2nd.
VANDALE MAKES LOVE AND CAUSES MISCHIEF.

Act 3rd.
AT THE INN IN THE VALLEY.

Act 4th.
THE "TOURMENTE" ON THE ALPS.
THRILLING "SENSATION SCENE."
THE MURDER IN THE GALLERY.
MARGUERITE'S LOVE.

Act 5th.
OBENREIZER MAKES A DISCOVERY.
HONOUR AND LOVE TO MARGUERITE.

THE FIRST TWO ACTS IN LONDON.
THE LAST THREE IN SWITZERLAND.

THE s.s. GOLCONDA, from SUEZ, has brought the CARGOES of the following Vessels :—

ACCELERATED CARGO Ex
S.S. PEKIN, from Southampton, 24th April 1873.

UNACCELERATED CARGO Ex
S.S. SICILIAN, from Liverpool, 20th April 1873.
S.S. HINDOSTAN, from Southampton, 17th April.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (Limited) grants LOANS and CASH CREDITS on approved PERSONAL and other SECURITIES on the usual Terms.

Loans on Personal Securities, repayable by Monthly Instalments, must be covered by a Life Policy.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at DELHI.

BOARD and LODGING WANTED by a SINGLE MAN, in Grant Buildings or Lower Colaba. Address "W," at Office of this Paper.

A YOUNG GIANT, above 7 feet in height, aged 19 years only. Quite a prodigy. To be seen opposite Churney Road Station.

First Class	As. 4.
Second Class	,, 2.

Doors open Daily from 2 to 8 P.M.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY, for ONE YEAR, of WAX CLOTH, WRAPPING CLOTH, COUNTRY SEALING WAX, TWINE, GUNNY, DAMMER, &c., required for the use of the BOMBAY GENERAL POST OFFICE, will be received by the Undersigned on the 1st June 1873, at 12 o'clock, Noon.

2. Parties tendering must make a Cash Deposit of Rs. 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tender may be accepted should refuse to fulfil the Contract, or should fail to furnish forthwith the Security required by the Department.

3. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

4. Samples of the articles to be supplied, and the Forms of Tender, can be seen, and particulars known, by personal application at this Office between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily.

5. The Tender is to include the Supply of Candles to the G. I. P. Railway Sorting Establishment.

E. C. GEORGE,
Officiating Postmaster.

Bombay General Post Office, dated 21st May 1873.

WINES FOR THE HOT SEASON.

CLARET:
Petit Medoc ;

A sound agreeable Breakfast Wine,
Per doz. Quarts. Cash—Rs. 11 ; Credit—Rs. 12-8.

CLARET:
Medoc ;

A very superior Breakfast or Cup Wine,
Per dozen Quarts. Cash—Rs. 14-8 ; Credit—Rs. 16.
Per dozen Pints. Cash—Rs. 8 ; Credit—Rs. 9.

CLARET:
Saint Julien ;

An excellent Dinner Wine ;
Per dozen Quarts. Cash—Rs. 20 ; Credit—Rs. 22-8.

CLARET:
Chateau La Rose ;

A very fine full-bodied Dinner Wine,
Per dozen Quarts. Cash—Rs. 25 ; Credit—Rs. 28.
Per dozen Pints. Cash—Rs. 14 ; Credit—Rs. 16.

CLARET:
Chateau Margaux ;

Rich, old, and very fragrant,
Per dozen Quarts. Cash—Rs. 30 ; Credit—Rs. 34.
Per dozen Pints. Cash—Rs. 16 ; Credit—Rs. 18.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CHABLIS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
FINE, of Vintage 1861.........per doz.	16 0	18 0
SUPERIOR, of Vintage 1858 ,,	21 8	24 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—I have REMOVED the OFFICES of the AGENCY of the AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY and MY OWN to Messrs. Wm. NICOL & Co.'s OFFICES, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

Messrs. W. G. HALL, ALEX. MacHINCH, and W. M. MACAULAY, of the Firm of Messrs. Wm. NICOL & Co., are jointly and severally authorized to ACT and SIGN for ME as my Attornies, during my temporary absence from Bombay.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Agent Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co., and Commission Merchant.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 22nd May 1873.

LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION to the ESTATE and EFFECTS of the late JOHN FREDERICK ARMSTRONG, Bombay Civil Service, having been granted to CHARLES JAMES GROOM, of the Firm of GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co., the Claims of all Creditors should be submitted to the Undersigned before the 30th June, proximo, after which date no Claims will be attended to.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

Bombay, 21st May 1873.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GLASS, PORCELAIN, AND STONE, WARES.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,

HAVE arranged at their FORT ESTABLISHMENT a SHOW ROOM for the convenient inspection of Samples of their extensive Stock of the above Wares—imported direct from leading Manufacturers.

TABLE GLASS WARE,

Of first-rate Material and Workmanship,

In twenty Patterns for Daily Service, and a variety of beautiful Designs for Extra use.

BEER TUMBLERS.
BUTTER DISHES.
BISCUIT JARS.
CELERY VASES.
CHAMPAGNE GLASSES.
CHAMPAGNE TUMBLERS.
CHEESE DISHES.
CLARET GLASSES.
CLARET JUGS.
CLARET CUP JUGS.
COMPORTS.
CREAM JUGS.
CUSTARD GLASSES.
DECANTERS.
FINGER GLASSES.
FLOWER BASKETS.
FLOWER TUBES.
FLOWER VASES.
FRUIT DISHES.
FRUIT STANDS.
GOBLETS.
GREEN HOCK GLASSES.
HONEY or JAM JARS.
ICE PAILS.
ICE PLATES.
ICE TRAYS.
JELLY GLASSES.
LIQUEUR GLASSES.
MILK JUGS.
PIANO STANDS.
PICKLE BOTTLES.
PORT GLASSES.
RUMMERS.
SALAD BOWLS.
SALT CELLARS.
SHERRY GLASSES.
SODA WATER TUMBLERS.
SPIRIT BOTTLES.
SUGAR BASINS.
SWEETMEAT GLASSES.
TANKARD JUGS.
WATER BOTTLES.
WATER JUGS.
WINE COOLERS.

THE NEW ICE TANKARDS AND ICE DECANTERS,
In a variety of beautiful patterns.
(*Illustrated Priced Catalogues Post Free.*)

BREAKFAST AND TEA SERVICES,

EACH COMPRISING

24 Cups and Saucers,
1 Six-cup Egg Frame,
9 Plates,
1 Slop Basin,
1 Sugar Basin,
1 Cream Ewer,
1 Milk Jug,
2 Dishes,
1 Covered Muffin Plate,
1 Covered Butter Pot and Stand,
1 Toast Rack,
2 Cake Plates,

Of
Best Staffordshire Stoneware, Cash—Rs. 22-8 ; Credit—Rs. 25.
Of
Best Stone China, with Blue, Green, Pink, or Maroon Bands and Lines, Cash—Rs. 35 ; Credit—Rs. 40.
Of
Porcelain with Gold Border and Line with or without Flower, Cash—Rs. 45 ; Credit—Rs. 50.
Of
Richly-painted Porcelain in a variety of beautiful designs
at
Rs. 65, 75, 90, 100, 112-8, 125, 135, 150, 160, 180, 200, 225, 250, 275, and 300.
(*Separate articles sold from any sets not exceeding Rs. 100.*)

DINNER SERVICES

EACH COMPRISING

60 to 72 Plates,
9 Dishes,
1 Fish Drainer,
2 Pie Dishes,
2 Sauce Tureens,
1 Soup Tureen,
2 Vegetable Dishes,
2 to 4 Side Dishes,
1 Salad Bowl,

Of best Staffordshire Stoneware or Opaque Porcelain,
at
Rs. 90, 100, 115, 130, 135, 150, 160, 175, 180, 200, 225, 250, 270, 280, 300, 315, 350, 360 and 400.
(*Separate articles sold from any sets not exceeding Rs 150.*)

CHAMBER SERVICES,

EACH COMPRISING

1 Covered Tray,
2 Covered Commodes,
1 Covered Dentifrice Jar,
1 Ewer and Basin,
1 Covered Soap Tray,
1 Covered Slop Jar,
1 Sponge Tray,

Of best Staffordshire Stone-ware or Stone China,
at
Rs. 25, 28, 40, 45, 54, 60, 80 and 90.
(*Separate articles sold from any sets.*)

DESSERT SERVICES,

Each comprising 1 Centre, 6 Fruit Dishes, 12 to 18 Plates,

Of Elegantly Painted and Gilt Porcelain
at
Rs. 32, 36, 45, 50, 56, 65, 75, 80, 90, 100, 112, 125, 135, 140, 150, 205, 225 240, 250, 270, 285, 300, and 325.

MAJOLICA WARE,

comprising

Epergnes,
Dessert Dishes,
Dessert Plates,
Ash Trays,
Tea Sets,
Sardine Trays,
Flower Pots,
Covered Cheese Trays,
Garden Seats,

Richly coloured with natural tints.

WEDGEWOOD WARE

in

Butter Dishes, Tea Sets, Flower Pots, Toilet Sets, &c.

TERRA COTTA

Tea Pots,
Cheese Covers,
Milk Jugs,
Flower Pots,
Butter Coolers,
Water Bottle.

ROCKINGHAM, STONE, PORCELAIN, TEAPOTS.

TOBACCO JARS, FLOWER POTS, FANCY VASES,
and a
Variety of Useful and Ornamental Sundries.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

WANTED.

AN ASSISTANT (EUROPEAN) in a Mercantile House in Calcutta, where the Establishment is being reduced, desires an engagement in a like capacity, in a Bank or other responsible position. Has had many years experience both of Banking (on the Scotch system) and of Manchester Manufactures, and has a thorough knowledge of Bookkeeping. Can be recommended by present employers.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The EXCHANGE BANKS will be closed on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 23rd and 24th instant, in honour of the QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY.

Bombay, 16th May 1873.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—Undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS up to the 30th instant, for the ERECTION of a PASSENGER STATION at Colaba.

Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Chief Resident Engineer's Office on application.

Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

CHARLES CURREY,
Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Bombay, 22nd May 1873.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—UNDERSIGNED is prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS, up to the 30th instant, for the PURCHASE of about 120 Tons of WROUGHT IRON SHAVINGS, lying at the Company's Workshops at Parell, where they may be seen on application to the Storekeeper.

Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

CHARLES CURREY,
Agent B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Bombay, 22nd May 1873.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited for the following WORKS :—

1. Construction of New Road from Campoolie to Gagoda Khind.
2. Material required for the above Road.
3. Metalling the Road from Gagoda Khind to Dhurumtur.

No Tender will be received after the 31st instant.

For particulars and conditions apply at Tanna Executive Engineer's Office.

J. R. MAUNSELL, Major, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, N.K.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, HER MAJESTY'S GENERAL TREASURY, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 23rd and 24th instant, in honour of the QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 17th May 1873.

SPECIAL KIT

FOR

OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS

READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

	Rs. a. Rs. a.		Rs. a. Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits	17 0	Rail Portmanteaux or Overland Trunks	12 8 to 28 0	Warm Gloves	2 4
Overland do.	27 0	Best Solid Leather	52 0	Do. Mitts	1 12
Warm do.	35 0	Extra Size do.	75 0	Do. Mufflers	2 0
Overcoats or Inverness Capes	30 0 to 45 0	Black Hide Hand Bags	11 8 to 24 0	Gent's Scarfs Knots, or for Pin	1 0 to 3 8
Sleeping Suits	6 8 to 17 8	Cash Bags	6 12	Paper Collars ....Doz.	1 0
Dressing Gowns	10 0 to 23 0	Courier Bags	6 8	Linen do. ,,	6 0
Pyjamas ½ doz.	16 8	Money Belts	3 8	Cotton Socks ,,	9 8
Oxford Shirts ,,	36 0	Sovereign Boxes	4 0	Warm Merino ,,	15 8
White do. ,,	22 8	Soiled Linen Bags	4 12	Cambric Handkerchiefs	5 0 to 18 0
Best Printed ,,	22 8	Sponge Bags	2 0	Umbrellas with Covers	9 0
Best Flannel ,,	49 0	Sponges (large)	3 8	Overland Chairs, best Beech	3 0 to 13 8
Silk and Wool ,,	52 0	Hat Brushes	1 0	Long Rugs, or Scotch Mauds	15 0 to 30 0
Under Vests ,,	14 0 to 31 0	Air Pillows	6 0	Blankets ....Each	11 8
Do. Pants ,,	26 0 to 31 0	Travelling Pillows	2 0		
Towels ,,	4 12	Rug Straps	2 0		
Pillow Cases ....Each	1 8	Lock Straps	5 0		
Sheets ....Per pair	9 8	Waterproof Coats	15 0		
Cardigan Jackets	9 8	Travelling Caps	2 8		
Bathing Drawers	2 0				

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & CO.,

MUSIC SALOONS,
ESTABLISHED, 1864.

PIANOFORTES FOR SALE OR HIRE.

Instruments tuned, repaired, or taken in exchange.
HARMONIUMS FROM THE BEST MAKERS.
MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS.
VIOLINS, GUITARS, BANJOS, VIOLINCELLOS, BASSES.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
NEW SHEET MUSIC.
ALL THE POPULAR PIECES AND STANDARD WORKS.
New Music by every Mail.

THE FINE ARTS.

OLEOGRAPHS, CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS, ENGRAVINGS.
THE LARGEST STOCK IN INDIAN TO SELECT FROM
PICTURES MOUNTED AND FRAMED TO ORDER IN EVERY STYLE.
PHOTOGRAPHS OF INDIAN SCENERY.

SACHE'S PHOTOGRAPHS are now admitted to be the best executed and the best chosen subjects in India, and the largest and cheapest yet produced.

Size 12 by 10—Price Rs. 1½ each.

MR. SACHE HAS JUST COMPLETED A
NEW SERIES OF BOMBAY VIEWS.

GUNS, RIFLES, AND REVOLVERS.

AS DIFFERENT MAKERS EXCEL IN SPECIAL CLASSES OF WEAPONS, WE DO NOT CONFINE OUR IMPORTATIONS TO ONE MANUFACTURER'S GOODS ONLY, WE ARE HOWEVER SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS FOR
LINCOLN JEFFERIES OF BIRMINGHAM; AND E. LEFAUCHEUX, PARIS.

LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

THE celebrated LITTLE WANZER, complete with all necessary fittings to work by hand without stand Rs. 60.

The same complete with Stand, to work by hand or foot, Rs. 75 nett cash.

WHEELER & WILSON NOISELESS SEWING MACHINE on stand with Cover to Machine, complete with all fittings, silver plated Rs. 125.

We are specially appointed Agents for these two kinds.

PATENT DOMESTIC FREEZING APPARATUS.

OR "CARRIES" PATENT ICE-MAKING MACHINES.

The only Genuine, as we are Sole appointed Agents for the Manufacturers.

BEING direct Importers and having no London agency charges to add, we are enabled to sell at a lower rate than any other house in India.

Large size to make 5 pounds of Ice, at each operation, with stove and everything complete..................Rs. 210
Smaller size to make 2½ pounds of Ice, complete ....Rs. 147

We have just received a Consignment of the larger size Machines of an IMPROVED KIND, the Boiler being made in one piece, without any join or seam whatever. This class of Machine cannot be had of any other Firm in India.

Nett Price complete as above..................Rs. 250.

⁂ This is the price usually charged by other Firms for the ordinary apparatus.

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & CO.,

GENERAL IMPORTERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

MR. F. HEYER is authorised to SIGN our FIRM PER PROCURATION from THIS DAY.

BELL, BRANDENBURG, & Co.

Bombay, 16th May 1873.

DEBTS RECOVERED in BOMBAY, INDIA, and ENGLAND, by LAW or OTHERWISE.

NO COMMISSION nor FEE CHARGED if the DEBTS be not recovered, otherwise 5 per cent. Commission and the actual out of pocket expenses.—Apply to

THE SECRETARY,
Bombay Trades' Protection Society.

17, Meadow Street, near Bank of Bombay Old Buildings.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—A DIVIDEND of RUPEES FIFTEEN (Rs. 15-0-0) equivalent of £1-10-0 per SHARE, being at the rate of TWELVE PER CENT. per ANNUM on the CAPITAL STOCK of the CORPORATION, for the half-year ending 31st December 1872, will be PAID at this Office to the SHAREHOLDERS in India on and after TUESDAY, the 27th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS at this Agency will be CLOSED from THIS DATE to 27th instant, inclusive.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
G. HAMILTON TRAILL, Pro. Agent.

Bombay, 20th May 1873.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

VISITORS TO MATHERAN.

On SATURDAY next, the 26th instant, and on every subsequent SATURDAY, until further notice, the LOCAL TRAIN, which leaves Bombay at 6-5 P.M., will be worked through to NAREL for the convenience of VISITORS to MATHERAN.

A SPECIAL TRAIN will also leave NAREL at 6-30 A.M. on MONDAY MORNING, the 28th idem, and on every subsequent MONDAY, until further notice, arriving in Bombay at 10-17 A.M.

Ordinary and Return and Coupon Tickets will be issued by these Trains.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 24th April 1873.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.—A WIDOW LADY and her DAUGHTERS, residing in Chiswick, assisted by Resident Foreign Governesses and Professors of Eminence, wish to receive ANGLO-INDIAN CHILDREN to EDUCATE with a select number of PUPILS. The comforts of a refined Christian Home, with tender maternal care offered. Entire charge taken if desired. The air of Chiswick is genial, the soil gravel, and the situation one of the healthiest and most agreeable in England. Terms from 100 guineas a year. References are kindly permitted to the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE LUSH, Balmoral House, Avenue Road, St. John's Wood, London; Rev. F. GELL, M.A., (late Chaplain, Bombay Presidency), Llyswen Rectory, Brecon; and the Rev. N. LORAINE, St. Paul's, Grove Park, Chiswick. Address, Mrs. EVANS, Cresswell Lodge, Grove Park, Chiswick, London, W.

NOTICE.—Re HENRY IVESON, Deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS, being Creditors of, or otherwise having Claims upon, or against, the ESTATE of HENRY IVESON, late of Blackbank, in the County of York, and of Stanhope Terrace, Hyde Park, in the County of Middlesex in England, deceased, who died in England aforesaid, on the 5th day of January 1843, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate and Effects with a copy of the Probate of the last Will and Testament of the said deceased, issued out of the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury, in England, annexed), were on the 25th day of April 1873 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to HENRY RANDALL CORMACK, of Bombay, British Merchant, and one of the constituted Attorneys of Lancelot Iveson, the Executor named in the last Will and Testament and Codicil of JANET, otherwise JESSIE, IVESON, deceased, the Executrix named in the last Will and Testament of the said Henry Iveson, deceased, are hereby required, on or before the 25th day of May 1873, to send to Messrs. RIMINGTON, HORE and LANGLEY, of Bombay, Proctors for the said Henry Randall Cormack, as such Administrator as aforesaid, the particulars of their claims upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the said Administrator will hand over the whole of the assets of the said deceased to the said Lancelot Iveson, as such Executor as aforesaid, having regard to the claims only of which he shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the said Estate or having property of the deceased in their hands are hereby required forthwith to pay or account for said debts or property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 25th day of April 1873.

RIMINGTON, HORE, and LANGLEY,
Proctors.

SPRATT'S PATENT MEAT FIBRINE DOG CAKES,

Used in all the kennels of the Nobility and Gentry of England. They are recommended to gentlemen in India as the best food that Dogs can have ; they keep well in any climate, heat having no effect upon them. A better food for Dogs in a hot climate could not be imagined ; and in a notice of these Cakes in the *Field*, 3rd June, 1871, the Editor says—"We have not the slightest doubt but that Dogs of all kinds can be kept in good health and condition on these Cakes. If fed on these Cakes the life of the Dog would be much longer and certain than is now the case in hot climates."

Price Rs. 14 per cwt., securely packed in Boxes containing 1 cwt. each.

Agents, Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 23, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, of whom all further particulars and testimonials can be obtained.

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL, &c.

ESTABLISHED
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF GOVERNMENT, A.D. 1808.

Messrs. HAMILTON & Co.,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS
IN ORDINARY
TO HIS EXCELLENCY
THE VICEROY OF INDIA,
DIAMOND AND PEARL MERCHANTS,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
&c., &c., &c.,

HAVE the honour to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public at large of this Presidency, that they have REMOVED from MEADOW STREET to more ELIGIBLE PREMISES at the CORNER of DEAN LANE and HUMMUM STREET, where they will be glad to give their best attention to all Orders received, and where they hope to merit further and continued support.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.
ARRIVED
BY THE LAST MAIL
A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF
CARRIAGE CLOCKS,
WITH ALARM, DAYS, AND DATES,
STRIKING AND REPEATING THE HOURS AND HALF HOURS,
FOR RUPEES 195.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE, WATCH-MAKER to the G. I. P. RAILWAY, No. 11, Meadow Street, has lately RECEIVED by last MAIL—

Silver English Watches by Charles J. Hill, Silver Swiss Watches by John Barrell, Silver Swiss Repeaters by John Barrell, Gold Swiss Watches by John Barrell, inside Moon Days and Dates, second independent.

Gold and Silver Watches, Musical Boxes, Snuff-Box with Singing Bird, American Clocks, Gold Earrings, Lockets, and Chains, warranted 18 carats to 18 carats. Warranted fine Silver Chains. Repairs of all kinds undertaken and completed at the shortest notice possible.

Orders from Up-country Stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with remittance.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,
Watchmaker to the G. I. P. Railway Company.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY, 23rd May 1873.

Business closed owing to holidays.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ....1s. 11d.
Credit Bills, do. ....1s. 11 3/16d.
Documents, do. ....1s. 11½d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight ....1s. 10¾d.
Credit do. ....1s. 10¾d. to 1s. 10 29/32d.
Documents, do. ....1s. 10 15/16d. to 1s. 11d.
Bank Bills, demand ....1s. 10 7/16d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99½ to 99¾
Do. demand......... 100 1/16

On Madras, 30 days' sight .... 99½ nominal.
Do. demand......... 99 15/16. to par.

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. 228 to 228½

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. ... ...110¾ to 111
Four & half per cent. ... ...105 to 105¼
Four per cent. ... ...103 to 103¼
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ... ...103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans 109½
10 years' do. do. 105
5 years' do. do. 103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...112
Do. Do. Market Rate ...112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872............92 nominal.
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872... ...94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond............115.

ates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand .... 4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' ...... 5½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ...... 6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandise ...... 7½ ,,
Cash Credit - do. to 3 months' ...... 6½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ...... 6½ ,,
Do. do. ...... 7½ ,,
Bank Bills ...... 6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper ...... 8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs. 10-8-6
Carolas 290
Mexican Dollars 222
Five-France Pieces 221½
Bar Silver... ... ... 107⅛ to 107¼
Gold Leaf 16-11-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch 16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch 16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING.

Business has been almost suspended to-day on account of the holidays. The steamer Xantho was filled up under relets at £2-10. Sail rates are firm at our quotations.

London { Cotton / Cases / Seeds } No ships.
Liverpool { Iron Ships Cotton ...... £2 17s. 6d. to £3 / Wooden Ships ,, ... £2 17s. 6d. to £3 / Myrabollams ...... £2 2s. 6d. / Coir bdls ...... £0 17s. 6d.
Seeds ...... £2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
Havre ... { Cotton / Coffee } £3 0s. 0d.
Overland Steamers—
Venice .... £3 2s. 6d.
Trieste .... £3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool .... £3 0s. 0d.
Havre............ £3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal .... £2 12s. 6d. to £2 15s.
China ... { Steamer Cotton ...... Rs. 20 to 25 per ton. / Opium ...... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. / Sailing Ships ...... Rs. 6 per bale nominal.
Calcutta ... Salt .... Rs. 5 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay .... No offer.
Mauritius .... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

Market closed on account of the holidays.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	85
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	767½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	262½
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,170
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	250
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,090	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	109½
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	450

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

......	£20	218·3·0	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	136½
......	£20	109·1·5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
......	£20	43·10·2	do.	Ditto	
......	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
......	£18	196·5·1	d°.	Do. New Shares	216

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	150 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,800
200	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	815
100	5·0	all	10p.ct	Albert king Co.	550
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	240
150	12,000	11,000	100ps.	Apollo Press Co.	7,100
200	2,000	all	200ps.	Bombay Press Co.	1,625
200	500	all	50p.s.	Do New	375
350	1,000	1,000	100 ps	Broach Cotton Co	800
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,100
500	1,880	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co.	5,500
350	9,000	all	250ps.	East India Press Co.	2,800 nl.
150	8,500	all	500 *	Fort Press Co.	7,200
300	2,000	1,800	75 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	700
300	1,000	all	200 ps	French Press Co	725
200	6,000	6,000	225 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	1,900
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	825
200	400	350	42½ ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	667½
120	2,500	all	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,150
200	1,000	250	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	400
400	850	750	135 ps	Scinde Press Co.	460
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited.	1,140
225	2,000	1,000	250*	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
150	850	all	8 p.ct	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000

Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.s	Albert Mills Co.	1,900
600	1,250	all	50p.s	Alexandra Spinning	1,355
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,675
300	2,000	500		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	825
100	5,500	all		Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	1,080
600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	245
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,490
750	2,000	all	200p.	Great Eastern	2,275
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,030
2,500	1,000	all	140p.	Manockji Petit's	1,180
900	1,000	all	40 p s	Morarjee Spinning	1,075
800	2,500	all	150p.	Oriental	3,100
690	2,500	2,400	216p.	Royal	2,250
590	1,000			Soonderdas Spinning	1,180

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

......	2,500	1,500	105ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,310
1,000	50	all	4½ p. ct	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	150
2,150	200	100	7 p. c.	Malabar Company Ld.	102
1,000	50	all	1½ ps.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	25
2,000	500	all	45 ps.	Treacher & Co	405 x.d
2,000	250	all	40 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	60

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
......	95	19¼	...	Bank of China	1
......	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
......	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
......	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
......	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

SALES AND PURCHASES.

COTTON.

The market has been very firm, and prices show an advance of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy. The following are our closing quotations :—

New Oomrawuttee ....at Rs 198 to Rs. 202
,, Akote ....at ,, 206 to ,, 208
,, Broach M.G. ....at ,, 215 to ,, 230
,, Hinguughaut ....at ,, 225 to ,, 230
,, Mowa and Bhownuggur............at ,, 204 to ,, 206
,, Sawginued ....at ,, 213 to ,, 215
,, Compta and Vingorla............at ,, 178 to ,, 280

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

150 candies New Bhownuggur ......at Rs. 202 to 206
75 ,, ,, ,, ...at ,, 202 to 203
300 ,, ,, ,, ...at ,, 203 to 205
50 ,, ,, ,, ...at ,, 204 to 205
75 ,, ,, Dhollerah W. S. ......at ,, 192
100 ,, ,, Veerumgaum ......at ,, 193
25 ,, ,, Surat M. G. ......at ,, 230
100 ,, ,, Akote F.P.B. ......at ,, 209
100 ,, ,, Wudwan ......at ,, 200
75 ,, ,, Khandeish ......at ,, 185 to 187
125 ,, ,, ,, ...at ,, 185 to 188
25 ,, ,, ,, ...at ,, 183½
100 ,, ,, Cutch and Unjor ......at ,, 190 to 193
150 ,, ,, Jodia ......at ,, 185

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 17th May 1873.

Open 1,266¼ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	82,286	4	4
Merchandise	3,06,996	0	9
Electric Telegraph	843	8	0
Municipal Trains, &c.	612	8	0
Total Rs.	3,90,738	5	1
Corresponding week last year, Total Rs.	4,33,570	11	2
Decrease Rs.	[illegible]	6	1

CALCUTTA.—19th May.

The following transactions were reported :— In Government Securities :— [illegible] at Rs. 103-8 to 103-4, and small pieces at Rs. 103-4 to 104 [illegible] of 1865, at Rs. 105.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Golconda (s)	Shallard	Suez, May 2.
23	Pearl (s)	Morrison	Bhownuggur, May 21.
	Rapide	Patterson	Shields, December 4.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Goa, May 21.
	Elcano	Brown	Liverpool, Dec. 30.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Penang (s)	Cotton	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
	H. M. S. Glasgow	Jones	Zanzibar.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Xantho, Cosens, to Liverpool.
Steamer Strathclyde, Pearson, to Liverpool.
Steamer Surat, Baker, to China, &c.
Ship Peacemaker, Classon, to Liverpool.
Ship Lord Clyde, Ellis, to Calcutta and Singapore, via Madras.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

May. 7 Timor, ss, Brown, from Liverpool, passed to Bombay.
7 Wyberton, ss, Blacklen from Batavia.
7 Bokhara, ss, Tomlin, from Suez, with mail.
7 Antinor, ss, Crompton, from Shangahi.
8 Bellona, ss, Schultz, from Manila.
9 St. Andrew, ss, Harwood, from Rangoon.
9 Arabia, ss, Coboara, from Bombay.
9 India, ss, Dodero, from Genoa.
10 M. Maxham, ss, Schwabe, from Rangoon.
10 Benledi, ss, Buchanan, from Rangoon.
10 Meikong, ss, Fouch, from Marseilles.
11 Berwick, ss, Ward, from Bombay.
12 Orissa, ss, Fentiman, Calcutta, with mail.
13 Ceylon, ss, Methven, from Bombay.
14 Asia, ship, Mellan, from Cardiff.

DEPARTURES.

May. 7 Oxfordshire, ss, Jones, to London.
7 Wyberton, ss, Blacklen, to Rotterdam.
7 Bokhara, ss, Tomlin, to Bombay.
7 Antinor, ss, Crompton, to London.
8 Bellona, ss, Schultz, to London.
8 Dadloy, Nacoda, to Bombay.
9 St. Andrew, ss, Harwood, to Port Said.
9 Arabia, ss, Caboara, to Genoa.
10 India, ss, Dodero, to Bombay.
10 M. Maxham, ss, Schwabe, to Malta.
10 Powan, ss, Ferries, to Hongkong.
10 Benledi, ss, Buchanan, to London.
11 Meikong, ss, Fouch, to China.
11 Lenois, Fr. G. Bt., Ranzegot, to Toulon.
11 Berwick, ss, Ward, to Liverpool.
11 Omar Pasha, ship, Nacoda, to Jeddah.
13 Orissa, ss, Fentiman, to Suez.
13 Ceylon, ss, Methven, to Suez.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

April 21 Leaping Water, ship, Kerr, from Newport.
25 Kwangtung, B. M. ss, Elton, from Muscat.
May 3 Frolic, H. M. G. Bt., ss, Buckle from Sheerness to China.
3 Kestrel H. M. G. Bt., ss, Boulton, from Plymouth.
14 Asia, ss, Mellan, from Cardiff.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 22nd May, 3-20 P.M.—Mail steamer Bokhara from Bombay arrived.

DAILY EXPORTS.—22nd May.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Tythonus, 100 bales cotton, Gadum & Co.
Macedon, 30 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.
Iron Cross, 36 bales wool and 15 bales cotton, N. Khutow ; 100 bales cotton, W. Bogle and Co ; 200 bales cotton, S. Hobart and Co ; 200 bales cotton, R. L. King and Co. 4,000 bundles coir yarn, N. Govindjee.
Andaman, 500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 500 bales cotton, R. Steuart & Co.
Glee Maiden, 36 bales cotton, K. Oodowjee.
Granite, City, 70 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Xantho, s, 55 bales cotton, D. Bhozraz ; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 51 bales cotton, Eduljee and Bomonjee ; 147 bales cotton, M. Lowjee ; 190 bales cotton, Wallace and Co. 40 bales cotton, M. Nursee ; 100 bales cotton, E. Latham and Co. 200 bales hemp, J. Goculdass ; 5 cases Indian drug, Luckmechund and Co ; 850 bundles myrabollams, N Jehanger ; 11 bales wool, M. Norotumdass.
Duncairn, 950 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Strathclyde s, 6 bales hides, S. M. G. Hoosein & Co. ; 21 bales wool, and 11 bales cotton, N. Bhozraz ; 100 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co. ; 39 bales cotton, K. Hurmookraz.
Red Gauntlet s, 200 bales cotton, S. Hobart & Co.
Walls Castle, 40 bales cotton, M. Moteechund.
Geelong s, 35 bales wool, D. G. Hoosein & Co.
Muriel s, 581 bales cotton, W. & A. Graham & Co.
Alpine, 250 cwt. horns, H. Noor Mahomed.

FOR LONDON.

Behar s, 10 bundles E. teeth, A. Ahmed ; 7 bundles E. teeth, N. Kessowjee ; 214 pieces E. teeth, C. Ebram.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Behar s, 4 bundles silk, A. Tait.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Behar s, 10 slabs tin block, 75 bags coffee and 6 chests cassia E. Sally.

FOR GENOA.

Geelong s, 500 bales cotton, N. Manuckjee & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Behar s, 7 cases P. shells, C. N. Gomes & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Surat, s, 25 bales twist, N. Kessowjee and Co. 16 chests opium, D. G. Hoosein.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 23rd May, 9-20 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 83.

CARWAR, 23rd May, 10 A.M.—Weather fair, wind north north-west, thermometer 88, barometer 29 76.

MANGALORE, 23rd May, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind south-east, thermometer 90, barometer 29·67.

TUTICORIN, 23rd May, 5-50 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west, thermometer 87½, barometer 29·87.

VINGORLA, 23rd May, 5-45 P.M.—Weather clear, wind west light, thermometer 93, rainfall 3 cents.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 23rd May, 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 22nd May, 7-25 P.M. ; via Turkey, 22nd May, 2-48 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 22nd May, 5-40 P.M. Cable right to Fao ; Turkish line right to Pera ; Persian line right to London. Cable Madras-Penang interrupted. Messages can be sent via Amoor or past Galle wire Singapore.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—May 22.

Taylor, Major, Madras Staff Corps, to join, from England.
Apperley, Captain, Bengal General List, to join, from England.
Benny, Lieutenant-Colonel, 56th Foot, to join, from England.
Griffin, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, to join, from England.
Chapman, Major, 24th Regiment N. I., to join, from Matheran.

DEPARTURES.—May 22.

Chapman, Major, 24th Regiment N. I., to join, to Deesa.

May 23.

Apperley, Captain, Bengal General List, to join, to Umballa.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, May 2.)

Admiralty, 28th April, 1873.

John Phillips, Esq, has this day been promoted to the rank of Staff Commander in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 25th instant.

Admiralty, 1st May, 1873.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—

Commander John C. Best has this day been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 3rd March, 1873—

Paymaster William Thom has been placed on the Retired List from this date.

Mr. Thom has been authorized to assume the rank of Paymaster-in-Chief from the same date.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After-packet
United Kingdom	May 23	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 28	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 23	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	June 2	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
Australia	May 31	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c	June 6	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	,, 0	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday at 7 P.M. during the fair Season, and on Fridays, at 5-30 P.M., commencing with the mail of the 24th May, during the monsoon.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M. Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration after that hour will be received up to 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is altered as follows, with effect from the 1st April 1873 :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	Revised Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg, German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9 4	9 0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie ; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies ; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies ; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The following Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the first half of 1873 :—

At 5 P.M.
Monday ... May 26 ... Friday .... June 6
Friday ... May 30 ... ,, ... ,, 13

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

The following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)		Rs.	42 0 0
Half Year	*ditto*	,,	24 0 0
Three Months	*ditto*	,,	14 0 0
One Month	*ditto*	,,	5 0 0
One Week	*ditto*	,,	1 8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance.*

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget.* Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette.*

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

The *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Over and Mail for Europe.

Per Annum .... Rs 10 0 0
Per Copy .... ,, 0 4 0

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

Residents of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. Treacher & Co.'s, or Messrs. D. S. Kemp & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesday the Indian Edition of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette.*

THROUGH THE NUMEROUS ENGAGEMENTS, MR. MENIST WILL PROLONG HIS STAY FOR ONE MONTH.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
OF HOLLAND, AND 42 BURTON CRESCENT,
LONDON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public of Bombay and its vicinity that the great success which has attended his former visit to Bombay, has induced him to stay for a limited time in Bombay, previous to his departure for Europe. Mr. Menist has made for himself an Indian as well as a European reputation, and, as usual in such cases, it is only the fairly-earned reward of real merit. Hundreds of testimonials from all classes, in all parts of the world, attest the benefit that has resulted from the use of his Spectacles. Mr. Menist has devoted a lifetime to the study in suiting the eyesight by mechanical means. He can confidently state that his optical instruments are superior to those of any other makers in the world. Common and inferior goods may be had for half the price, but reflection will convince every one that when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the expense of their sights the economy is a very doubtful one. Every detail is carefully studied in Menist's Spectacles. It is not enough to have the best pebbles that can be procured, cut in strict accordance with the latest discoveries of science, and suited with the greatest nicety to the ever-varying convexity and concavity of the organ, if those pebbles are not worn in a properly-made frame, and thus secured in a proper position and at a proper distance from the eye. Again, if the frames are not made of suitable materials and properly tempered, the joints perfectly fitted, and so on, they soon get out of shape and cause a displacement of the pebbles, which entirely alters their focal power. Menist makes his frames of gold and silver only, steel being quite unsuitable for the purpose, especially in this country, where it soon becomes rusty and loses its shape, so failing to do justice to the pebbles ; and his object is to secure, as nearly as possible, perfection, and not cheapness.

For the guidance of those who are using pebbles, Mr. Menist begs to state that when the pebbles are cut against the grain they injure the eye; and that such a defect can be discovered only by practical opticians. Also, if not polished on a scientific principle they are equally injurious; accordingly, as Mr. Menist's lenses have been manufactured on a principle peculiarly his own, he is prepared to warrant their efficacy.

MENIST'S
12 LENS RACE, FIELD, AND OPERA GLASSES,
OF SMALL SIZE FOR THE POCKET.

Menist's Aneroid Barometer, the size of a watch in silver mounting, can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Rs. 80, with a book which contains Airey's Tables and Testimonials of several scientific Gentlemen.

Mr. M. may be consulted at his Agent's Establishment,
MESSRS. T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

P. S.—India Agents for the sale of Mr. Menist's Spectacles—Messrs. ORR and SONS, Madras ; Messrs. MADELEY & Co., Calcutta ; Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE & Co., Secunderabad, Deccan.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

MANECKBAI—May 23rd, at Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, Bai Maneckbai, daughter of the late Cursetjee Ardaseer Dadysett. Her remains will be carried to the Towers of Silence this morning.

FINLAYSON—May 17th, on board the s.s. Golconda, between Aden and Bombay, Kathleen Mary, aged 14 months, eldest child of Mr. and Mrs D. Finlayson.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GORDON—May 16th, at Nagpore, the wife of Mr. W. R. P. Gordon, of a daughter.

FROESCHMANN—May 20th, at No. 19, Theatre Road, Calcutta, the wife of Geo. Froeschmann, Esq , of a son.

O'BRIEN—May 18th, at Lahore, the wife of Mr. M. F. O'Brien, of a son.

DEATH.

LEA—May 12th, at Modopi Factory, Christopher Lea, Manager, Durrung Tea Company, Limited, aged 31 years.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

The Daily "Bombay Gazette," *and the* "Bombay Gazette Overland Summary," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1873.

Like the car of Juggernath the car of Government is constructed to move with slow and solemn pace, and out of that pace it is impossible to get it to go. Whether it is a house on fire, an individual choking with a bone in his throat, a ship stranded in the bay, a mail robbed, or a Ranee expecting a baby, nothing can be made to move faster than the regulations will allow ; and if there is no regulation provided in any of the particular cases which we have mentioned, then the burning, the choking, the stranding, the robbery, and the expectancy must go on to their unchecked results. It fortunately happens that there are a great number of regulations upon a great number of subjects, and the car of Government is borne onwards by the operation of these regulations. The same with the laws: there are a great number of laws as everybody knows, and by the operation of these laws the locomotion of the State car is also assisted. Regulations and laws are the horses which prevent the car from standing still.

Law making like gold coining is always going on. It is a puzzle to some people where all the gold comes from, and it is a puzzle to everybody except the law-makers where all the law comes from. But new laws and new gold coinage are being made every where. India being a poor country the mintage is more in silver than in gold, but there is no lack of law anywhere, be the country poor or rich, and so there is no lack of law in India.

Like ships, cars, and boys' boots, laws are continually wearing out and require mending, and law mending is a great trade in India. The relation between law maker and law mender is precisely the same as that between shoemaker and cobbler. It must not, however, be supposed that the law mender and the cobbler are identical, and that the cobbler can mend the law as well as the law mender. But if the cobbler cannot mend the law neither can the law mender half sole an old boot. This proves the wisdom of the proverb that every cobbler should stick to his last. We live in days, however, in which experience shows us how the talents of people are frequently misapplied. Look to invention alone, and it will be found that a large number of patents are taken out by people who have received no special training on the subject of the patent. This proves the existence in the world of the adaptability which some men possess in a remarkable degree. But there are a great many others who have no adaptation about them at all, and modern language describes such individuals as round pegs in square holes. Truth compels us to say that there are in the world a great many persons who are always round pegs in square holes, and if the holes are made round then the individuals are found to be square. Some law makers are round pegs in square holes, hence the necessity for frequently mending the law. No sooner is a law made than it is handed over to be mended. Some of the round peg and square hole law makers know and feel their own—incapacity we were going to say—want of adaptation for the work that they take in hand. In such cases, if it is a new law that is intended to be made, the round peg law maker delivers a speech and says that the law he has just made is an experimental law. He insinuates that there is a want of adaptation in the people for whom the law is intended, and thinks it is necessary that he should first take their measure. Not in the way the bootmaker takes it before the boot is made, but in quite a different way; he makes the law first and then waits to see whether it is adapted for the purpose or not. Unlike the bootmaker, too, the law maker always finds fault with the foot which he has placed within the law; the foot must be awry and not the law; at least so he pretends, and having satisfied himself of the defect of nature, instead of mending nature he mends the law, and, in process of time, unless he is a great bungler, he may get the law to fit the people. During all this time the law maker is practising "experimented law" and the people are enduring experimental law. We know of nothing finer in the art of Government to prevent the State car moving too quickly than experimental law. India is a great place for experimental law. We are always studying the people and always making experimental law. Some law sufferers may feel disposed to ask what the law-makers know about them and their law requirements when they are always "taking "their measure" and still only supplying them with experimental law? The question is perplexing. The experimental law makers are never done studying the people. They examine them through the Roman law, the English law, the Napoleonic law, and still they don't understand them. Clearly they don't understand them, and this may be accounted for by saying that they don't make their examination the proper way; that they don't study the people in the only way that they can be studied, namely, in their homes.

There is a municipal law in India, and it is a great law by reason of its vastness, variety, and bulk. This is an experimental law and it is complained of and railed against in every town and village. The mending of this law is regarded to be a great work. The cobbler is not imitated in the mending of this law, the patches are not placed where the exposed foot and torn leather show that they should be placed. The law makers are puzzled because the shoe does not only fit badly but it looks ugly, and now they are proceeding to mend the foot. The people, they say, must be adapted to the law, and the educationists are called upon to produce an English foot attached to a native leg. And the educationists are trying their prentice hand upon the work. That they are delighted with the job for which they believe nature has adapted them is very evident. Not a year passes but they point to a toe lopped off, a heel rasped, an instep spoke-shaved, and a nail drawn, and they tell the law menders that the municipal foot is being changed from the natural to the artificial at a great public advantage. The law mender takes courage and proceeds with his work, hoping some day and in some distant generation to bring it to an end: either to fit the boot to the foot or the foot to the boot, but under any circumstances "to "make a good job of it."

The car of Government moves slowly and solemnly, and the law mender must continue to make his experiments and must not be hurried. It must be so, for after all that the law menders and the educationists are doing, the people whom the educationists have prepared for abiding under the law and persuading the uneducated to abide under the law, do not themselves know what kind of law is adapted to them. Could anything provoke the law-menders more than this? With toes lopped, heels rasped, insteps spoke shaved, nails drawn, and bunnions and nodosities obliterated these educationally prepared feet continue to stamp and cry out with pain. They roar with torment, and their case would be pitiable if a tear could be perceived in their eyes. In vexation of spirit the law-maker is prepared to declare that the foot is more perverse than before the change from the natural to the artificial was made. Truly the law-menders are to be pitied; they did not understand their business. If they were themselves adapted for filling the holes in which they are placed they would have gone to the cobbler for instruction; there they would have learned to place each patch only upon a hole, to provide against shrinking, and, above all, to avoid interference with the foot. By following these simple rules the State car would move along quite as slowly as is consistent with official decorum, and official credit in the law department would be sustained. Adaptation is the soul of law making and law mending.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FRANCE.

LONDON, 22nd May.

The excitement in Paris increases and military precautions have been taken. All parties agree that M. Thiers will retire if defeated.

The Shah of Persia has arrived at St. Petersburg, where he was brilliantly and cordially received.

LONDON, 22nd May, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed firm ; Surats quiet.

Fair Dhollera 6⅛d.
Exchange on Bombay .... 1s. 10⅜d.
,, on Calcutta .... 1s. 10½d.
4 per cent. Government Securities .. 97⅛.
4½ do. do. .. 99.
5½ do. do. .. 105½.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes.. £ 9,125,000 .. Dec. £ 250,000.
Bills discounted .. £24,875,000 .. Dec. £ 812,500.
Bullion .... £20,750,000 .. Dec. £ 437,500.

The sum of £70,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

The heavy mails of the 21st ult. via Southampton were delivered in London to-day.

A telegram from Simla states that the Viceroy has given his assent to a Bill to amend the existing Municipal Acts in Bengal.

By our Umballa correspondent's letter it will be seen that Scindia is at Umballa and has not arrived in Simla yet. The Rajah of Belaspore, however, has gone to Simla.

We learn that the Macedon, which left London on the 23rd November for Kurrachee, has been spoken on the coast, so that anxiety for her safety has been dispelled.

There have been some heavy hailstorms in Sind lately. At Lukkie the hailstones which fell were so large that, according to the *Sindian*, the railway works and several coolies were injured.

We believe that a well known Arab horse-dealer has received intelligence from Constantinople that His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey has countermanded his firman prohibiting the importation of Arab horses to India.

The High Court of the N. W. P., after a review of the sentence passed upon the rebel Niaz Mahomed Khan, has decided that he shall not be hung, but shall be transported for life. The reversal of the sentence of death has caused some surprise.

We learn that the trustees of the Parsee Punchayet have filed a suit in the High Court against Coorjee Pragjee, Jacob Jumall, and two others, to recover possession of the land near the Towers of Silence at Chowpatty. The suit has been fixed for hearing in August next.

The Suleman Khails, while feeding their cattle in the pastures of Gobie Lurra, are said to have been attacked by 2,000 men of the Khurrootee tribe, and after a sharp resistance were obliged to fly, leaving 80 men among the dead. The loss on the other side is uncertain.

On the evening of the 12th an Arab buggalow, flying the French flag, was arrested at Aden with two female slaves on board. The nacoda was called upon, and upon threats being used by the police he readily confessed that he bought the two girls for 30 dollars. The nacooda is in police custody, awaiting trial.

We hear that considerable discontent in Egypt has been occasioned by the rumour, now treated as a fact, that a portion of the new loan, for twenty-five or thirty millions sterling, said to have just been concluded by the Egyptian Government, is to be employed in paying H. H. the Khedive's forthcoming voyage to Vienna, with, of course, the customary call, or perhaps two, at the Turkish capital.

The Ameer (says the *Indian Public Opinion*) is said to have declined the offer of Sirdar Abdoolla Jan of going to Kandahar on the plea that he has heard that the Shah of Persia is making great preparations to defend Seistan, and that the Emperor of Russia also has sent an army of 25,000 men through Mount Caucasus for the same purpose, therefore his services are required at home, and it was not time for him to go to Kandahar.

Mr. D. Fitzpatrick, c. s., Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Googaon, has been appointed to the Legislative Department of the Governor General's Council, and is expected at Simla immediately. Mr. Fitzpatrick has recently returned from England, where he had been deputed on special duty, to protect the interests of Government in the suit lately before Her Majesty's Privy Council, known as the "Dyce Sombre Arms case."

Major Stuart, and not Captain Caulfield, has been appointed to officiate as Superintendent of the Madras Clothing Board. The *Gazette* says that the new appointment has been made because the Secretary of State has declared Captain the Honourable H. M. Hobart, of Her Majesty's 103rd Royal (Bombay) Fusiliers, ineligible for admission to the Madras Staff Corps, in consequence of his regiment being no longer on the Indian Establishment.

Regarding the sad accident at the Garrawarra Coal Mine our correspondent at Jubbulpore writes to us on the 21st—"The bodies of the unfortunate European and twelve natives who were buried by the falling in of the coal in the mine on Saturday last still remain covered in the heap. I was informed this morning that the poor widows got Rs. 4 each as compensation for the loss of their husbands, whose remains even they are never likely to see!"

Yesterday morning, at 5 o'clock, Her Majesty's steam ship Glasgow, with Admiral Cumming on board, left Bombay for Zanzibar, under the command of Captain Jones. She was not accompanied by any other vessel; the fact is that there is no other vessel of the Royal Navy in Bombay waters. Had there been one, it would probably have been sent with the Glasgow. No salute or demonstration of any kind marked the departure of the Glasgow. We learn that H. M. steamers Wolverine, Nimble, and Magpie have been ordered to join the Glasgow at Zanzibar.

Babu Keshub Chunder Sen and Miss Akroyd have quarrelled about the proposed school for Bengal women. The Babu was on the committee, but he has now sent in his resignation, which Miss Akroyd says she accepts "with satisfaction," because the Babu has some connection with the *Indian Mirror* and the *Sulal Sumshar.* It does not appear to us that Miss Akroyd has acted very discreetly, and possibly if she quarrels with everybody who holds different opinions from her or is connected with newspapers which hold these different opinions, she will soon make many enemies instead of friends to her scheme, which, professing to be liberal, ought to be set a-going in a liberal way.

The telegraph brings intelligence of the death of Sir John Rowland Smyth, who some years ago commanded the central division of the Madras army. After being educated at Trinity College, Dublin, he entered the army in 1821, and became Captain in 1826. He was made Lieutenant-Colonel in 1846, and Major-General in 1850. He served at the siege of Bhurtpoor under Lord Combermere, and received a medal for the services he there rendered. He was also in the Gwalior campaign, as well as in that of the Sutlej, and at the battle of Aliwal he captured eleven pieces of artillery, and was severely wounded in a charge against the Sikhs. For his services at that time he was rewarded with two medals and a clasp and was made a C.B. He was also honourably mentioned in the despatches. He was created a K.C.B. in 1867.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

LONDON, 2nd May.

Hints keep oozing out now and then of the steps which Baron Reuter is taking to carry out his concessions in Persia, but the real truth I believe to be that nothing beyond preliminaries has yet been settled. He has surveyors at work in the districts, where the roads and railways are to be constructed, and I believe some of the former are now being made by an English contractor, who has been in the northern provinces for some time. Baron Reuter is disposed to take a different plan from that now followed in Turkey and in all the newly-settled western States of America, where they make railways first to attract population, and then open out roads to accommodate that population and to serve as feeders to the railways ; he on the other hand wants to begin with roads, and then construct the railways, or at the most to do both simultaneously. His projects will of course be facilitated by the fact that his friend, General Mohammed Aga, formerly Councillor of the Persian Legation here, has been appointed Secretary of Public Works at Teheran, expressly to facilitate the operations which the indefatigable Baron has taken in hand. Nothing, however, will be fully decided until the arrival of the Shah in London, when the nature and amount of the loan to be brought out will be settled. Meanwhile Reuter, it need hardly be stated, is backed by ample capital, and those who support him will take good care to recoup themselves with interest out of the proceeds of the loan. Such things are very well understood here now. From the dexterous way in which the public are fed with little scraps of intelligence about the industrial goings on in Persia, the items increasing in number and precision as the time of the Shah's arrival draws near, it is plain that the loan and the entire business are intended to rank among the chief successes of the coming season. Rightly or wrongly, the general opinion here is that in a line of railway across Persia from the Georgian frontier to Shiraz and thence to Busheer we shall have a solution of the overland route question, which will prove fatal to the prospects of the Euphrates Valley enterprise.

Railway financiers and contractors are among the heroes of the age, and the romance of their history is not soon exhausted. I have just been brought in contact with a man whose success in those capacities within a very brief space of time throws that of Brassey, Stephenson, Waring, Lucas, Meiggs and all the other magnates of railway construction that I ever heard of completely into the shade. The person to whom I refer is Dr. Strausberg, of Berlin, the great German concessionaire of railways, without number not only in Prussia proper but in other parts of Germany, the Austrian Empire, and the Roumanian Principalities. Just seventeen years ago Dr. Strausberg was living in London in a very humble way, the editor or proprietor of two rather obscure and not very prosperous periodicals. He gave them up after a little and went back to Germany with his family. Shortly after his return, the demand for railways sprang up rapidly in all Continental countries that were behind France and Belgium in the possession of those facilities, and Dr. Strausberg was fortunate enough to embark on the stream as it was beginning to flow steadily in one direction. He obtained somehow interest in or control over a railway in East Prussia, which had been abandoned, or was in some sense a failure ; he took it up, obtained assistance to carry it through, and realised a large sum of money by the transaction. Then he spread his wings for bolder flights, and each effort turned out a brilliant success. Among his best hits were the concessions to make the Roumanian railways, which, the country being rich, fertile, new to western enterprise, and amazingly corrupt, turned out very profitable. In course of time Dr. Strausberg obtained the reputation of being a millionaire, and last year, when the Roumanian Chambers repudiated payment of interest on a loan for £400,000 raised here in 1870, under the Strausberg concessions, and a particular enterprise had to be abandoned, Dr. Strausberg was able to pay down the sum of £900,000 as a forfeit, while still remaining a rich man. Lately he got tired of Berlin and determined to revisit London with the view of seeing if he could get any more worlds to conquer. So here we have him settled at the West-end in a splendid mansion, lately inhabited by the Marquis of Westminster, the rental of which is £4,000 a year. The house being too big, even for so big a man as Dr. Strausberg, he has got thirty servants to help him to fill it, and what this involves in the way of expenditure at the beginning of a London season I need scarcely tell any of your readers who know anything of this metropolis under its present aspect. As the energetic doctor has not come over here merely to amuse himself we shall hear of him before long in a new character beyond all doubt.

A report issued here yesterday, by what is called the Merchants' Association, deserves special notice for the benefit of men in business. The Association was formed to aid in settling disputes by arrangement between the members, and so avoid recourse to law ; or to assist members by a complete agency to resist at law when necessary such claims as are pressed. The present number of members is only 120, who have paid a subscription of 5 guineas each, and on so slender a basis the association has already done wonders. In this report they give a list of 49 cases submitted to them during the year, involving a total money amount of £5,151-0-3 ; of these, 36 have been settled, the Association having succeeded in its contention in 26 of them. The details of the cases are given. In some instances they are prosecutions, in others defences ; and the nature of the cases varies, but generally is of the character of a claim for damage to goods, or for demurrage, short delivery, over-charges of some kind, or plunder. The amounts vary from £580, a claim for damage to wheat to £4-4-11—a claim for demurrage. It is obvious that the efficiency of such a society depends entirely upon the number of its supporters. If all the mercantile community of London subscribed, multitudes of disputes that now lead to expensive litigation would never be taken to the law courts at all ; in others, where prosecuted or defended at law the cost would be nothing like so serious as it is at present. The committee therefore very naturally plead for more active support, and give the want of this as a reason why they have not felt themselves sufficiently strong to add to their labour the consideration of important questions affecting both the legal position and the general convenience of merchants in respect of marine carriage. They further say that the disputes constantly arising from the want of uniformity of bills of lading and charter-parties have occupied their attention, and they only await an increased number of members to give practical effect to the experience which the frequent consideration of these points has given them. They therefore urge subscribers to make the society more widely known. I should add, as a proof how much good they have done in an unpretending way, that though so many cases have been settled the entire cost of law charges shown in their cash account is only £76-0-6. The offices of the Association are at 22, Great Winchester Street, E. C.

The Atlantic Telegraph companies have at length agreed on terms of amalgamation, and nothing now remains but the formal assent of the shareholders, which I daresay will not be withheld, the various accidents that have happened having roused in them a strong sense of the necessity of losing no more time in higgling over details. The total capital of the three companies will be £7,000,000, of which £3,451,550 will represent the capital of the French Atlantic Company, £2,548,450 that of the Anglo-American, and £1,000,000 that of the Newfoundland. The new French cable now finished and almost all on board the Great Eastern, will be laid from Valentia Island, to Heart's Content Bay, Newfoundland, in place of from the Land's End to Halifax and New York as originally intended. By this arrangement the chances of serious accident are reduced, and the labour of submersion will be easier. Once the shareholders have assented to the proposed scheme—and I believe their assent is certain—the Globe amalgamation project will be taken up and carried through. Meanwhile the other telegraph schemes are making way. The Brazilian Submarine Company, which will be another feeder to the Eastern line, by starting from Lisbon, in its report issued this week states that above 469 miles of the cable have now been manufactured. The first section of the line is to Madeira, and as soon as that is finished it will be opened so far for traffic. Next, a connecting line between Key West, Florida, and Cuba has been laid, which brings the West India traffic by the States on to the Atlantic lines for England. The three lines east of Bombay, or rather Madras, namely, the British India Extension, the China, and the Australian, are also now amalgamated under the designation of the Eastern Extension, and the shares are so dealt in on the Stock Exchange. Lastly, the new rival Atlantic scheme, termed the Direct United States Cable Company, has got a settlement on the Stock Exchange, and its shares stand at a small premium. Its supporters profess their determination to carry it through and not let themselves be bought off. We shall see.

It is stated that the Great Eastern steamer, after laying the new Atlantic cable, will take in a cargo of 15,000 tons Nova Scotian coal, and return with it to England. This is coals to Newcastle with a vengeance, but I can easily believe that the venture will be profitable.

Some considerable failures have been announced this week. The chief are—Neumann, Gingold and Company, here a house vaguely styled as in the tea and tobacco trades, but whose business was chiefly with Russia and China ; liabilities about £300,000, covered principally by goods, only about £50,000 ranking against the estate, and assets £15,000. Emil Oppert and Company, merchants, Great Winchester Street ; liabilities £42,000. Textor and Co., merchants, Great Winchester Street Buildings, a firm with branches at Shanghai, Yokohama, Nagasaki, and Hiogo ; liabilities £400,000, of which it is estimated more than three-fourths are secured by shipments ;—failure ascribed to the continued depression in silk. Thedore Miniati, in the Greek trade, Manchester ; liabilities small. Others are talked about, the worst results being anticipated from a prolonged fall in so many articles of import, and the bad accounts from so many foreign markets.

I cannot yet report any improvement in the cotton market. This week has been signalised by renewed dulness, in consequence of the continued free receipts at the American ports, but the actual decline in price is insignificant. We are, however, getting near the time when the prospects of the next American crop are beginning to influence prices, and the reports of a very large yield are already current. Indeed a Memphis paper lately contained an article on the subject, advising the planters not to plant so much land with cotton, but to devote more to corn and potatoes.

In my notice of the Persian projects afoot here I should have mentioned that Reuter is going to Vienna to meet the Shah, and accompany him to England.

The election of a Red Republican for Paris last Sunday has had a most injurious effect on business. The French funds have fallen seriously, and many valuable commercial orders and contracts have been countermanded or suspended.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

UMBALLA, 20th May.

H. H. The Maharajah Scindia, accompanied by Major Impey, Political Agent, arrived here yesterday, *en route* to Simla, on a visit to His Excellency the Viceroy. On the arrival of the train the R. H. A. fired a salute of 19 guns. A guard of honour, consisting of one hundred rank and file of the 32nd N. I., with band and colours, was drawn up outside the station, and presented arms on the Maharajah entering his carriage. An escort of twelve sowars of the 15th Bengal Cavalry accompanied him from the station to Lumley's Hotel, where he remained till evening. Colonel Gaye, R. H. A., together with the Brigade Staff, and all officers of the garrison, were present at the station in full dress uniform. Mr. Elliot, Deputy Commissioner, was also present.

The London Star Company gave a performance in the 11th Hussars' Theatre last night. The attendance was very good as usual, and the performance was decidedly successful. On their return from Simla they intend giving another performance.

Arrival—Col. Fullerton, Deputy Judge Advocate-General.

ADEN, 15th May.

The native brig Zudai Rehman, loaded with a cargo of more than two hundred tons, consisting entirely of Mr. A. Goolam Hoossain's purchased railway stores, and about thirty Hadjee passengers on board, sailed for Bombay early on the morning of the 8th at 7 o'clock. No sooner had the vessel passed beyond the light-ship than she had to stop owing to the nacoda finding that the quantity of water collected in the hold through a leak was alarmingly great. Men were immediately set to work to remove the water by means of buckets. But this was of no effect. At last, on the 11th, Mr. Hormusjee Rustomjee, the railway engineer,—who is now on special duty in the steam bakery since the disposal of the railway stores,—was sent for, and under his direction the hold was cleared of the water in about two hours. The pump was retained by the nacoda to be used in case of emergency, as there was no pump in the vessel. It seems to me perilous to travel by such a vessel.

Messrs. Rubbatino & Co.'s s. s. Arabia brought banghy mail from Bombay on the forenoon of the 9th and proceeded to Genoa the same evening. Amongst the banghy parcels, I am told there were several Overland parcels for Aden originally posted in England. This is the first time that the Overland parcels have been received in Aden through post. But these parcels, I hear, underwent a long delay, on account of their having gone direct from London to Bombay.

The Overland parcel post system has not been introduced in Aden, although it might be, especially when the privilege is extended to Bombay.

On the same night the s.s. India of the same Company, from Genoa, arrived in the harbour and left early before daylight next morning, with banghy and letter mails for Bombay.

The river steamer Powen left for China on the evening of the 10th at 6-30, after effecting repairs to her machinery. I learn she draws merely six feet of water and can ply in very low water without any danger.

Staff Assistant Surgeon Sharpe, of the Isthmus Position, proceeded home on medical certificate by the last homeward mail steamer of the 15th inst.

Since writing the above, I learn authentically that one of the Hadjee passengers on board the Zudai Rehman quietly came on shore and complained to the authorities that he and other passengers were suffering very much in that brig from shortness of provisions, and that during the voyage to Mecca several passengers died of starvation, and that the ship is filling up with water more and more day by day though the pump is continually working. In consequence of this statement the authorities here at once started an enquiry and got the nacoda and other persons in the ship taken into custody. The result of the inquiry was that the nacoda was charged with having used tyranny and force over the passengers. The case comes on tomorrow before Captain Hunter.

Again I am informed that the four or five Hadjee passenger complainants were repaid their passage money and that the brig Zudai Rehman left this port early before daylight this morning for Bombay al serene.

It is gratifying to learn that General Schneider's proposal to colonize the south part of Aden called "Sheik Oothman," and a disbursement of Rs. 15,000 attendant thereon, have been duly sanctioned by the Government. "Sheik Oothman" is a healthy place, because it rains there ; besides there are trees to be seen.

H. M. S. Frolic left at 11 A.M. this morning for China.

THE ASSAULT UPON A PURDASEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have just noticed in your issue of to-day your report of the case before Mr. Cooper at the Girgaum Police Court about an assault on a Purdasee. In justice to the defendants in that case, will you allow me, who was present and cognisant of the affair, to state the whole case in a few words, as it is not fair at all for a newspaper to report only part of a case and so place it in a bad or false light.

Messrs. F. Fischer and P. Betts were charged for an assault, although they distinctly told the man they were not the parties, and he perfectly knew that only one man was present and committed the offence, if offence it was, as there was plenty of provocation. The magistrate was also told almost at the opening of the case that the parties accused were not guilty of the offence alleged against them, but neither the prosecutor nor the magistrate considered themselves bound to believe these statements, consequently I do not see how the defendants could follow any other course but let the case go on and bring up their witnesses. How Mr. Cooper could complain of such a course I do not understand, nor how he can fine a witness for an offence that the prosecutor had distinctly and deliberately sworn as having been committed by the defendants. How a person who has undoubtedly foresworn himself can be so far encouraged as to get Rs. 15 is certainly likely to encourage rather than put down this crime of foreswearing, which is but of too frequent amongst a certain class of natives. I hope you will insert this, which is but just towards the defendants after your short notice of to-day.

Bombay, 23rd May. M.

THE RIGHT OF WAY AT BANDORA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Your correspondent "A. F." seems to think that because the property between the gate and the Point belongs to the Hon. Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy no one has any right to walk on the path inside the gate. Leaving, at present, aside the title of Mr. Byramjee to the property about which I believe there is a doubt, let me tell "A. F." that where a *right of way* has existed for a certain number of years the inhabitants have a perfect right to force entrance into the grounds if any impediment is placed in their way. The right of way, I am informed, can be proved by the inhabitants to have existed for many more years than the law requires.

Bombay, 23rd May. T.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have read your correspondent's letter signed "T." The subject treated therein is quite true. It was only the other evening I saw a European lady going on the sacred precincts of Sett Byramjee when she was stopped by the "burly Goanese." I was not a little enraged when I saw that the lady was asked to go back, and had it come to pass that she was compelled to do what she was bade to do so peremptorily I would have been the last person to have let the Goanese get it all his own way ; but the lady quietly and gently remonstrated with the Goanese and gained admittance.

BREEZE.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir—Will you permit me to say a few words in reply to the letter from "A. F." in your issue of this morning? He speaks of the audacity of some of the European residents of Bandora in having boldly entered Mr. Richmond's verandah to enjoy the sea-breeze. Now, as one of the European residents, I have no hesitation in expressing my belief that "A. F.'s" statement is totally at variance with facts, and I may, I think, go still further, and say that not one of the European residents has the slightest desire to even see Mr. Richmond's verandah ; on the contrary, all that they wish to do is to maintain their right of way to the Point —a right which has been enjoyed by the public from time immemorial,—and this they have done so far despite the present tenant's endeavours for the last five or six months to deprive them of it.

Your correspondent "A.F." wishes to make it appear that the cook was placed at the gate for the purpose of preventing people from having access to the house, but in reality he was placed there to prevent the public from enjoying their right to go to the Point, and I must say that so far as the Parsee and the Goanese portion of the inhabitants are concerned he has succeeded very well indeed ; but Europeans are not accustomed to forfeit their rights without a struggle, and, as your correspondent "T" states in his letter of the 19th, we go to the Point as usual, utterly regardless of cooks and chains and the "burly Goanese" sentry, and we have not the slightest idea of giving up our walks to the Point. B. B.

Bandora, 23rd May.

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THE "BOMBAY TATLER."

The best jokes of the season :—

"Speed the parting guest."—Second hand.

"The *Purdasee* of the *Times of India*."—Original.

The Dadur scandal is one of a peculiarly revolting description. It is the old story of seduction under very heartless circumstances, and whatever may be the truth as regards this particular case all that your Tatler has to say is this, that if he had a widowed sister who had married again, and her second husband had behaved shamelessly and heartlessly to the young girl whom she had borne to her first husband, his old hands would grasp a stick with all his might, and nothing less than compound fractures would he endeavour to create beneath the epidermis of the seducer. Bah ! *Horresco referens !* Some scandals it is "nice" to hear of, but scandals such as these are disgusting.

If Bombay's residents depended upon music to re-invigorate their evaporated spirits during this sort of weather, what would have become of them this season I really do not know. I am certain that something horrible would have happened. The Bunder would have been taxed beyond its resources, and people unable to gain admission to that abode of bliss, where grateful rills of sherry cobblers, claret cups, pegs, and brandy cocktails flow in a rich perennial stream, would be reduced to carrying refreshments in their carriages and demolishing them sadly within sight of our deserted bandstands. We have had no band now for an age excepting the Town Band. Is it true that the Esplanade Fee Fund Committee refuse to pay omnibus hire for the band of the N. I. from the Marine Lines to the bandstand ? Good heavens ! what niggardliness ! I am horrified, and seriously suggest that each member of that enlightened committee be presented with a two-anna-bit, with a hole in it, to be suspended round their necks as the badge of the order of economy. I also call upon Calcutta to laugh at Bombay—miserable Bombay—unhappy Bombay, which under the oppression of great heat is sinking hopelessly into a "drinking state" because it gets no music to sustain it. Surely if Calcutta laughs, our confusion is complete. Colaba as well as the Fort and Malabar Hill is crying for a band. At this moment your "Tatler" has beside him a letter from "Junius," asking that the bandstand at Colaba may be swept away, since its existence is a perpetual and bitter reminder to him of the music that is not. O Esplanade Fee Fund Committee ! this night I'll drink to your confusion of face !

What awful commotion there was on Wednesday opposite a well-known mercantile firm near the Secretariat ! Mussulmans, Parsees, and Hindoos there blended in one commingled mass. Every face amongst them displayed pain and anxiety. "What is the matter ?" said the "Tatler." "O Sahib, he's gone off in the Bellona and left me in the lurch with Rs. 1,500," said one weeping old Borah, whose face I remembered to have seen in a well-known clothing establishment in Meadow Street. "And me," said another, "without paying for ever so many suits of clothes that he got." "And me," said another, "with boots, stockings, and lots of things that I sold to him." "And me," said a Parsee, "with plenty too much money that he borrowed last Sunday night, just after he came out of church." I asked who "He" was, and discovered him to be a tallish gentleman whose figure at hockey, and in steeplechasing at Byculla, has been well known of late. The "Tatler" has also heard his name mixed up in affairs of gallantry, as the world calls it. I pitied the grief of these natives, who pointed to his promissory notes with rage and contempt ; but I have found out that the absentee's love of fairplay had induced him to borrow considerably among a circle of European acquaintances, so that it may be said of him that he was so popular in Bombay that all classes of the community mourn his departure. Ah me ! When *will* Europeans learn to behave themselves before natives ? Every such disgraceful case as this makes the "Tatler" believe that the British name and rule are so much nearer being execrated by the people whom we govern. I hear that the individual in question lost heavily at the last sky races, and that a well-known doctor in the Fort recently had him arrested for something like Rs. 1,000, which was paid by a very good-natured legal gentleman.

There is a true saying, which must constantly recur to everyone, that "a little knowledge is a dangerous thing." The danger of "little knowledge," which vaunteth itself like the frog in the fable, has been most fatally realized, in the world's history, when religious truth has been the object of which the fabled ox was typical. Now, the *Indian Statesman* is desirous of proving the truth of the adage. The *Knight Templar* of that journal has read, or somebody else has read somewhere, he says in the Bible, that souls cannot or must not,—he infers *must* not, I think,—flit about the brimstone halls of Hades, in the way they are said to have been doing. But to satisfy himself as to their existence and to ensure their future extermination, he has instituted a crusade to those murky regions. The Church, however, has been ready with a champion, who, taking up his position on this side of Styx, on the vantage ground of dogma, disputes the passage. The attitude of the champion is imposing. He wears a robe of authority and Eternal Torments glitter in his eye. The Knight Templar bestrides a steed in which he places more faith if possible than in his own prowess. He also seeks for a vantage ground of dogma ; but his experience fails him, and he finds his trenches undermined by the over-flowing oratory of the champion. To make matters worse, his warhorse is rather uncontrollable, and will not face the flash of the champion's armour. This horse, it appears, was once the hobby of a man named Plato, who had ridden him so hard and treated him so harshly, that whenever he meets any one resembling his old master he shies violently. It is most unfortunate for the Knight Templar that his beast has found a strong resemblance to Plato in the features of the champion ; for do what he will, the horse will not approach the ground where his antagonist serenely awaits him. By the last telegraphic despatch he had retired to a distance, and in a tone of defiance had summoned the champion to surrender, and was apparently very much astonished at his *daring* to refuse the summons.

I do not think it is generally known that Bombay has been visited by a real prodigy in the person of Gupputrow Longshanks. Some people take him to be a Brobdingnagian whose ancestors strayed away from the realm of Swift's creation. Barely above the age of nineteen years, Gupputrow has defied the ingenuity of the cobblers of Bombay to make him a pair of shoes big enough for even his heels ; and the consequence is that he shuffles about unshod. The tailors of Simpee Street have, however, been more successful than their brethren of the "last," for after much labour they have succeeded in making a jacket for him. This jacket is as large as a native's ordinary wedding gown. The tailors have also made him a pair of white unmentionables, and a turbanfolder has been found with sufficient patience to roll up a turban for him, which is nearly as large as a buggy wheel in circumference. Gupputrow delights in finery and tinsel and sweet scents. His turban is decorated with a border of embroidered gold lace, and his neck and shoulders are bedecked with a brace of huge *mogra* garlands. He is a wonderful child ; and a child's chair has been specially made for him, its speciality consisting only in this, that it is nearly four times the size of an ordinary chair. I saw him sitting in that chair, and, by the trunk of Hunnooman ! (a new oath which may serve as a hint to those who, searching for new forms of swearing, forget the mine of wealth which lies in Hindoo mythology)—I saw that his turban nearly touched the roof of the temporary erection in which he was seated. But when he got up and walked the sight was astounding. People around him at once became dwarfed, some of them scarcely reaching the height of his hands, which shook ponderously at his sides. He appears to be unimpressionable, taking no notice of the great attention which his appearance excites. He stands, I am told, seven and a quarter feet high ; has a tolerably good looking face, with large jaw-bones, and pretty broad nostrils ; and a large head resting on a pair of well-developed shoulders. There is no stooping in his gait, and he seems to take a pride in his broad expanding chest. Gupputrow is being exhibited for the small sum of a pice in a tent at Back Bay, opposite the spot where the foolish ceremony of burning ghee and mangoes has been going on. He and the Brahmans are almost equal attractions, but if anything I prefer the Hindoo Longshanks.

I have often been vastly amused by the alterations which a stage dress effects upon a person's appearance, and I think that frequently the addition to his natural adornments of a wig, a pair of moustaches, or large whiskers, makes him look rather better than he did when he was without any of these things. We are all acquainted with gentlemen of a lean aspect who, though manly enough, yet can never divest themselves of a girlish air until they are dressed for a part in a play. As a rule these gentlemen persist in shaving themselves as close as shorn lambs, but they would not persist in this practice if they became aware of the admiration which they excite when to their faces are added either whiskers or moustaches. Their best friends do not recognise them until after a time, and when these do find the secret out their first thought is how fine a looking fellow So-and-So would have been if he were naturally as he appears now. During the recent performances at Grant Road Theatre I noticed this several times. A gentleman dressed in evening costume steps upon the stage, and leans his elbow upon an artificial mantelpiece while he crosses one leg over another and twirls a long moustache with the spare hand. "Good gracious," says Miss DeSouza, "who is that nice-looking young man with the red face and the long moustaches ?" "That, my dear, is young Mr. Simkins, of Smith and Co.'s ! Don't you know him ?" "No, I really did not—he looks much better on the stage than off it," adds Miss De-Souza ; "I wish he would always look like that." "By Jove," says Boanerges in the front row, "you don't mean to say that that fellow there (pointing to a young man, who is endeavouring to make love to Laura de Courcy on the stage) is Simmins ?" "No mistake about it ; his face looks generally round and chubby as well as white, but these whiskers have pulled his features out, and he is indebted to rouge for that pink and pearl appearance which is now killing the damsels right and left of us." And the moral of all this is to show how wonderfully well art may assist nature. It is humbug to say that art cannot assist nature. Do you remember the story about the perfervid gentleman on the platform who, when denouncing art by saying, "Yes, ladies and gentlemen, art cannot adorn nature," was sadly put out by a Voice—"Then take off your wig, and let's have a look at your bald nob !"

Jones said to me in anger the other day—"You call yourself a Bombay Tatler, do you ? And yet you have never told the public a word of that awfully good joke about *Lady* Larry Phipkins !" I confessed to Jones that I had not heard a syllable of the interesting episode. Would he kindly tell me all about it ? "Forgive me," said Jones, "for thinking harshly of you, my dear old fellow. Come into this adjoining bower, and there beseat yourself, and while the zephyrs play upon your cheeks, restoring in them the bloom that fled when my unkind words broke into fierce existence, I shall the tale unfold about the adventures of Lady Larry Phipkins." So saying Jones conducted me to the Bunder, where we ordered biscuits—(ahem !)—and throwing myself into the attitude of profound attention which distinguishes the Tatler, and secures respect for his grey hairs, I heard Jones speak thus mellifluously :—"You must know that in Bombay there once upon a time lived a young man named Phipkins, who though quiet and very economical yet displayed considerable inexperience of the world. Across his path flitted a being with long hair and a remarkably loud laugh. Both these characteristics sank deeply into the heart of Mr. Phipkins, and after a time he managed to propose successfully to Miss de Schmitz, although some people who are well acquainted with Miss de Schmitz and Mr. Phipkins assert that she proposed successfully to him.

"Pardon me, Jones," said I, "what has this to do with the 'awfully good joke about Lady Larry Phipkins ?'"

"My dear Tatler," said the imperturbable Jones, "you are beastly impatient. Take another cockt——I mean biscuit—if that will keep you quiet. Boy ! biscuit lao." "Kya, Sahib ? 'Biscuit' hum nai malim." "Bœotian, toom hai. Moorgee-sahib-ka-peechy lao," said Jones." Kya, Sahib !" "Hang it ; bring a cocktail—cocktail malim ?" said Jones quite savagely. This the affrighted servant understood, and Jones, when he had recovered his equanimity, proceeded—"Mr. and Mrs. Phipkins had not been married three-fourths of a year when she wanted to go home. Phipkins loved her and yielded, and gaily across the seas went the long-haired loud-talking Mrs. Phipkins. I hear that she spooned——

"I am afraid you hear truisms about ladies, Jones," said I.

"Mr. Tatler, you are cynical," said Jones looking at me severely over the glass which contained his "moorgee-sahib-ka-peechy." He continued—"She went to a large town in the south of France. There she passed as an Indian heiress, and La Belle Indienne's society was a good deal courted. She bought articles at various large establishments. In course of time she returned to Bombay. In course of time also Mr. Phipkins received a number of bills from French tradesmen concerning debts which, they alleged, were contracted by his wife Lady Phipkins. '*Lady* Phipkins !' said Mr. Phipkins ; 'there is some mistake here ; it is not my own Bella Phipkins that is meant. Come here, Bella,' cried Mr. Phipkins to the delicate creature whose long hair was just at that moment disappearing round a corner of the verandah. 'Did you purchase any silks or trousseaux in Marseilles ?' 'No, Larry Phipkins, why do you ask ?' 'Because here are some bills upon Lady Phipkins of Bombay from some French tradesmen. Of course there is some mistake.' 'Of course there is,' said Mrs. Larry Phipkins. But the French tradesmen thought there was no mistake about the matter, and acting upon their instructions the French consul took Mr. Phipkins into Court. But Mr. Phipkins pointed to the signature 'Lady Phipkins,' and urged that his wife was not Lady Phipkins, never had been, nor ever would be ; therefore there must be some mistake." And the upshot of it all is, said Jones, "that a Commission was appointed by the Court to proceed to France to take evidence as to the personal appearance, and so on, of Lady Larry Phipkins, of Bombay. And that Commission is now busily at work, so we may hear more of this."

"Dear me," said I ; "I agree with Mr. Phipkins that there must be a mistake somewhere. There may have been a Lady Phipkins in Marseilles ; but there never, never, never was a Lady Phipkins in Bombay. However, Jones, I'm very glad that you have at last reached the conclusion of your story."

"You are a selfish old beggar," said Jones, suddenly losing all respect for my grey hairs. It was as little as you could do to hope that poor Mr. Phipkins has not to pay the piper to a very considerable extent."

INFORMATION WANTED ABOUT THE CURE FOR LEPROSY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have seen a paragraph in the *Madras Mail* which I think was an extract from your journal, stating that a respectable Mussulman of Bombay has discovered a cure for leprosy and that he has addressed the Government to that effect. If you or any of your readers are aware of this gentleman's address will you kindly do me the favour of letting me know it, as I am desirous of communicating with him on the subject ? I shall be very much indebted to you for the information, and need hardly say that by furnishing it you will be doing an act of charity, which I beg of you to do, in the interests of suffering humanity, for I write this on behalf of a poor afflicted fellow-creature, who is naturally anxious to avail himself of every possible means of a restoration to health.

Secunderabad, 20th May. H. N.

TRUE SIGHTS ABOUT "ESQUIRES."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In your issues of the 14th and 15th instant two letters have appeared endeavouring to enlighten the public on the gradations of the title of Esquire and the improper manner it is used.

We all know that Esquire is from the French *Escuier*, or shield-bearer, and was the next title of dignity to that of a Knight, and so forth ; and your correspondents are right as far as the ancient *definition* of the term is concerned, but *the* term like many others in the English language is now not observed with that strict veneration as it used to be. In India and in many parts of America the title is given to public officers of all degrees and is become a general title of respect in addressing letters. Of course the common assumption of this title by shopkeepers, *pedlers*, and those who are so ignorant as to mistake its use, has virtually destroyed its distinction and confounded it with all classes ; but "civil engineers" and "heads of departments" of respectable standing are reputed as Esquires by the Government itself under whom they are employed, and therefore deem themselves Esquires almost as a right.

SPECTATOR.

Hyderabad Deccan, 21st May.

THE EYES OF "ARGUS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I am sure that all who have been in the habit of quoting from the ancients, to illustrate their peculiar opinions, will lament the astounding piece of intelligence that at last "Argus" has been pronounced blind. What a startling piece of information for his many and numerous admirers ! He has been an old friend in times past, and even stood the present in very fair use. No doubt the light of the present age has been over-powering for his over-used and aged optics. The requisition made on his all-seeing faculty has at last told. Who could for ever bear the wear and tare of prying with unwinking gaze on everything ? Being good-natured, he lent his visionary powers for the mere asking to all who required him, and the result is now beyond his power of seeing. A sad calamity.

It is to be hoped the European ladies who lately married Parsees, on whom his eyes were, have not thrown dust in them. Of course the ladies were justified in following the bent of their inclination. Certainly "Argus" ought to have kept his eyes to himself and should have found some better and more profitable use for them. This would have been gallant : if people will keep watching other's acts, with which they have no concern, they must expect to pay the penalty of their temerity. If they have been the culprits, they have nicely avenged themselves, and put a stop to his throwing sheep's eyes for the future at their sex. It is now hinted that this calamity has been the cause of a great loss to the present age. He was on the eve of a discovery that would eclipse all others and astound the world with its magnitude. For some time past he has been seen intently gazing, with all the eyes in his head, at the Himalaya Mountains, looking for the great bull-frog, supposed to be existing there since their formation, enclosed in adamantine rock. He got so close as to perceive its croak, although inaudible to the inhabitants that walked about the mountain. This extraordinary penetration into such a mountain and the consequent loosening of debris must have hastened and impaired the vision, which is now shut up in darkest night. The Municipality would not have this debris impeding the way. Right too. He must go elsewhere if he wished to carry out his investigations. It would not be interfered with. The paymaster had no sanction to pay away money on his penetrating process and bull-frogs. "Argus" in a rage fixed his eyes on him. Such a battery of eyes was too overpowering for the paymaster. The inhuman light melted the money bag. The Municipal Commissioner calmly investigated the state of matters, had the melted rupees recoined in the mint at the expense of the alarmed paymaster, and secured the Municipality from loss. But "Argus" exhausted his vision, and the world will no doubt deplore the loss ; there will therefore be no more necessity to curry favour with our once all-seeing "Argus." BRIAREUS.

EAST INDIA FINANCE COMMITTEE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, APRIL 29.

(SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

The Committee met again to-day (Mr. Ayrton presiding) and commenced their sitting by two hours' deliberation in private. The examination of Mr. Goodlief was thereafter resumed on the form and character of the accounts laid before Parliament.

The witness referred first to the reliability of the accounts ; and he directed the attention of the committee to the Blue Book, which was laid before Parliament at the same time as the finance accounts, which was intended to elucidate and supplement those accounts. There was an important connection between the two. It was prepared annually in pursuance of Act of Parliament, and was known as the report on the moral and material progress of India. At page 5th of that report it was said that it was believed that a comparative statement of the receipts and expenditure would prove at once interesting and useful, but it appeared to him that the interest and usefulness of the statement of these accounts must depend upon their accuracy and completeness. But one can learn no more from these accounts as to the revenue than is to be learned in the finance accounts. He did not mean to state whether the report was the proper account in which to give information, say as to opinion, but taking the two accounts together they were still without the information ; and taking the loan money, there was no light as to the amount and application of the loan money.

The Chairman—Then I understand your objection to amount to this, that the accounts ought to be accompanied by subsidiary accounts on particular points which cannot be brought more particularly into the general summary ?—It appears to me that the account is entirely wrong.

That is what I mean, that in addition to this general summary there should be a statement of accounts in a way to show the results ?—No ; I do not think that any statement would elucidate the accounts at all. With respect to the expenditure, it will be observed that the expenditure in India is classified as in the finance accounts ; but the whole expenditure in England, amounting to nearly over 10 millions, is put down in three lump sums, and subsequently throughout the whole of the statement relating to each of the administrations the expenditure in England is altogether ignored. And with regard to the expenditure on extraordinary public works, which exceeds one million, it is altogether omitted in the report in the moral and material progress.

But we do not consider that an account ?—That is exactly the question I wish to raise to the committee. The point I wish to submit is that a statement which entirely leaves out an account of 10 millions of money is simply because it is paid in England is entirely to misconceive the intention of Parliament in calling for the statement of the moral and material progress of India. In my point of view, unless it is consistently borne in mind that the Home Treasury is but half of the Indian Treasury, it is quite impossible to have a proper understanding of the finances of India.

Then you want to see a complete amalgamation of the whole accounts ?—Yes ; I think it will not be possible to understand them unless the whole amount is brought together.

(The witness here proceeded to compare at some length the finance account with the statement in the report of the moral and material progress for the year 1869-70, and pointed out very large discrepancies between the two. The first discrepancy he pointed out related to the pensions, the next related to the donations to the service fund, the third to the post office, public buildings in the N. W. Provinces, &c.

Witness added that either the one account or the other was correct, they both could not be.

The Chairman—Are you aware that this statement of the moral and material progress of India is a statement made up in this country by a gentleman in the India office giving his views deduced from the finance account and from accounts sent home from India to this country ?—I understand they are prepared from the administration accounts prepared in India. But I have shown that the figures have not been consistently adopted.

How do you make out any objection to the reliability of the finance accounts themselves, because an account prepared from them is inaccurate ?—Here are two official accounts which do not agree with each other in many serious particulars ; and if you adopt the figures in the administration report, it absorbs half of the surplus.

Mr. Birley—There cannot be any doubt that the objection is a very grave one if the two accounts relate to the same period. It is possible that they cover different periods, and that, therefore, they may be both quite correct. Do they begin and close with the same dates ?—They are not on precisely for the same period ; but the figures in the administration report are adopted from the other, and half the surplus is thereby absorbed.

The Chairman—But still though the administration report which adopts the figures be wrong, it does not follow that the statement from which the figures are adopted is incorrect ?—I question the correctness of the finance account itself.

Mr. Fawcett—There is this difficulty. The House of Commons would feel itself perfectly justified if it referred to the administrative report as an authority ?—Unquestionably.

Some member might quote from the administrative report and another might get up and find the finance account altogether different ?—Precisely. There is a difference between the two accounts. It is true that a transfer of £57,000 from ordinary to extraordinary public work is no doubt an explanation of part of that difference ; but it is this system of transferring from the ordinary to the extraordinary which in a manner makes the accounts unreliable. I will give the committee an illustration. I have here the Parliamentary Return connected with the European and Persian Gulf Telegraph. The India Office for the information of Parliament has taken the total outlay for this telegraph, but yet in such a way that it is quite impossible to discover the amount from the finance accounts. There is an item of £130,000 under the head of "transference from other departments," which had been thrown in to make up the requisite amount, but the question occurred, has all this expenditure arising from transference appeared in the finance accounts at all ; and, if so, where ?

Mr. Fawcett—Your contention is that it is quite impossible to trace from the finance accounts or any account laid before Parliament how the money has been spent, or from what source it has been derived ?—Quite.

And so far as we know the money might be taken from some other particular service, such as marine, for the construction of the telegraphs ?—Quite so.

General Balfour—These accounts laid before Parliament is a classified account for a series of years, including stores of every description, and the finance accounts do not show the charges on account of stores ?—They do not show the outlay on account of the Indo-European Telegraph.

After some further technical examination,

The witness, in reply to Mr. Fawcett, said—In my judgment, as to the control of the expenditure, neither the Secretary of State nor the Government of India possesses any control ; and least of all Parliament has no control, because Parliament has only these finance accounts before it, and they do not show where the money has gone.

Mr. Fawcett asked what is the remedy you would suggest for all the imperfections you have pointed out ? It is necessary to consider first of all what the accounts are not. They are not an exchequer account ; they are not a service account ; and they are not a cash account. They are a collection of items of receipts and payments, but you cannot learn from them as regards one single service whether the account of the year has been exceeded or not ; and, if so, to what extent ; whether a million sterling of army receipts in 1869-70 has been taken in aid of the army grant, or has been spent in excess of it.

As to this army grant some questions were put, and the witness replied that the finance accounts showed that a sum of £12,800,000 has been put down as army expenditure for 1869-70, but he did not know, and no one could know, from the accounts, whether the army grant was only £11,800,000 and whether the farther million had been spent over and above the grant, or whether the expenditure had been kept within the grant.

The witness then proceeded to lay before the committee a plan of accounts which, in his opinion, would make them as nearly perfect as they could be made.

Mr. Fawcett—There are one or two questions which I would like to ask you before your evidence closes. In 1870, when you were in the prime of life and as fit for work as ever, you were dismissed from the service on a pension of £900 a year ?—My office was abolished.

I did not mean to imply any censures when I said you were dismissed ?—My post was abolished, and I took the opportunity of retiring and placing my services on record. [The witness here read a statement showing that he had spent fifteen years in the English civil service and ten in the employment of the India Office, four of which was spent as Accountant-General. At retiring he obtained from Lord Halifax a testimonial in very strong terms as to his professional eminence, which he also read. His Lordship described him as one of the fittest men for the work in which he had been engaged his lordship had ever known.]

Mr. Fawcett—The point I want to bring out is this, that you are still in the prime of life, fit for work, and willing to work, as one of the documents you have just read declares ; that you, who have discharged your duites efficiently and zealously are relieved from your duties on a pension of £900 a year. That's what it comes to ?—Yes.

Then there is another point. You served fifteen years in the English service and ten years in the Indian service, but your whole pension is paid by India in contravention of the Act of Parliament ?

I am not aware whether the whole of my pension is paid out of the Indian revenue or not : I believe it is.

It is stated as one of the disbursements, is it not ?—I think I have seen the account.

Do you think it would be a fairer arrangement that if a man had served a portion of his career in both services India should not bear the whole of the financial burden ?—I think there is no question that Act of Parliament superannuation allowances should be apportioned to the length of the service.

In reply to General Balfour the witness explained the changes he had introduced or recommended in the form of accounts while he was Accountant General. He had submitted a written statement of his views to Mr. Stansfeld, but that gentleman not having been long in office, nothing was done during his tenure of power. He had sent a copy of that statement to Mr. Stansfeld's successor, but he felt it was not for him to urge the matter, and there it had rested.

The witness's examination then terminated.

Friday, May 2.

Col. Allen Johnson, Military Accountant General, Calcutta, and Mr. Kellner, Secretary in the Military Department, Calcutta, were examined jointly.

In reply to the Chairman,

Mr. Kellner said that he had prepared a statement showing the strength of the army in India from the year 1861-62 to 1871-72, an had taken very great pains in the compiling and preparation of it. He was sorry to observe that in almost every year the returns, though having a common origin, did not agree. Comparing the returns prepared at Simla and in Calcutta he found that they did not correspond with the statements prepared in this country from, as he understood, returns received from India ; and none of them agreed with the numbers given in the capitation settlement between the Indian Government and the British Government. It seemed extraordinary that there should be so many discrepancies in the returns made up. All these returns, he repeated, had a common origin, and yet they all differed. That common origin was the regimental muster roll. It was very strange that they did disagree.

The Chairman—Might not this arise from the method of stating the number of the troops who were actually travelling on their way to and from India ; they might be differently reckoned in the returns you have consulted ?—Very likely they might be represented as on the Indian establishment, though they had left the country.

The Chairman—Can you give the strength of the army in 1856-57 ?—Yes. In that year the strength of the British troops was 45,522 Europeans exclusive of officers, and 232,224 natives including the frontier force.

Can you separate the native troops from those who constitute the native army in the three presidencies ?—The strength of regular native troops in 1859 was 152,860 regulars, and 35,426 irregulars, making a total of 188,286.

Can you give us the strength in 1871-72 ?—The established strength in 1871-72 was 60,453 Europeans, and the average effective strength as made out from the returns I have prepared was 58,438. In the month of February 1872 the strength of the artillery was 2,283.

Now give us an account of the expenditure of the Indian army for 1856-57 ?—The gross military charge and receipts in India and England from 1861-62 to 1871-72, which is the latest year to which the returns have been prepared, are shown in a statement which I now submit.

Read out the different sums ?—The gross charges in 1856-57 in India and England together amounted to £13,257,320 ; in 1861-62 they amounted to £16,631,045 ; in 1862-63 the amount was £15,255,699 ; in 1863-64 the amount was £14,972,191 ; in 1864 65 the amount was £16,399,660 ; in 1865-66 the amount was £16,793,306 ; in 1866-67, which was a year of 11 months, £15,825,891 ; in 1867-68, £16,103,295 ; in 1868-69, £16,269,582 ; in 1869-70, £16,329,740 ; in 1870-71, £16,074,800 ; and in 1871-72, £15,678,112. In 1872-73 the estimate is £15,771,150, and for the current year 1873-74 the estimate is £15,559,130.

Mr. Fawcett—When you say this gross military expenditure, these figures do not include the case of military chaplains ?—No ; the ecclesiastical establishment was originally intended for the army, but they are for the civilians as well.

The Chairman—Will you state the receipts during the same period ?—The receipts in England are trifling, but in India they are considerable. In 1856-57 the receipts amounted to £502,116 ; in 1861-62 to £956,219 ; in 1862-63 to £802,309 ; in 1863-64 to £747,431 ; in 1864-65 to £735,567 ; in 1865-66 to £728,340 ; in 1866-67 (a year of eleven months) to £717,489 ; in 1867-68 to £742,712 ; in 1868-69 to £1,111,593 ; in 1869-70 to £1,060,423. I may mention in passing that the receipts were abnormally increased by the sale of stores during these two years which had been obtained for the Abyssinian Expedition. In 1870-71 the receipts amounted to £943,685, and in 1871-72 to £889,340. The estimate for 1872-73 is £870,500, and for 1873-74 £857,500.

The Chairman—Now give us the nett expenditure for 1856-57.—The charges in India and England in 1856-57 were £12,755,204, and for the last five years they were as follows :—for 1868-69 they amounted to £15,136,558 ; for 1869-70 to £15,247,135 ; in 1870-71 to £15,112,652 ; and in 1871-72 to £14,733,692. The estimated charges for 1872-73 were £14,913,670, and for 1873-74 they are £14,688,630.

Under what heads is that expenditure classified ?—It is classified under various heads, grants of service corresponding with the funds of the army estimates of this year, and are 20 in number :—

1. The grant for the army and garrison staff.
2. The administrative staff.
3. The regimental pay of the officers and men.
4. The Commissariat Department.
5. The charges connected with the stud.
6. Army clothing.
7. Charges connected with the barracks.
8. The administration of martial law.
9. The charges connected with the Medical service.
10. Charges connected will the Ordnance service.
11. Ecclesiastical charges, not including the salaries of chaplains of the regular ecclesiastical establishment.
12. Education.
13. Sea transport charges.
14. Miscellaneous.
15. Volunteers.
16. Reward and military services, including good service pensions, &c.
17. Pay of retired officers who draw their retired allowances in India.
19. Widows' pensions and compassionate allowances.
20. Superannuation pensions, chiefly pensions to clerks.

The Committee then proceeded to take up these subjects seriatim, and began with the army grant.

Mr. Kellner stated that in 1856-57 the cost of the army and garrison staff was £375,523, and 1869-70 it was £523,382 ; in 1870-71 it was £466,136 ; in 1871-72 it was £465,841.

The witnesses next explained to this Committee the causes of their various fluctuations shown in these figures. The grant had been affected by the amalgamation of the general staff, the pension of the artillery staff, the introduction of a revised scale of staff salaries, the abolition of half-batta, &c., and some cross-examination followed.

BOMBAY.

H. M. S. Amberwitch was hauled out of Government dock yesterday.

A New Native Paper.—A new Gujerati paper, the *Subadh-Patrika*, has made its appearance in Bombay.

Municipal Fines.—Mr. Nana Morojee disposed on Thursday of a few municipal cases, and the fines inflicted amounted to Rs. 40.

To-day being the anniversary of the birth-day of Her Majesty, a royal salute will be fired from the saluting battery at sunrise.

It may interest some of Mr. Sackville Davis' friends in Bombay to learn that he has just been sworn an advocate of the Calcutta High Court.

The Ghee Ceremony at the Back Bay.—A correspondent states that the ghee ceremony is not yet completed, but will last for about a fortnight more.

Address to Mr. Nana Morojee.—The Pleaders' Association intends to present an address to Mr. Nana Morojee before he vacates his present post as officiating Third Magistrate of Police.

Theft of Currency Notes.—On Thursday one Crushna Pandoorung reported to the executive police the loss of currency notes for Rs. 240. Enquiries are being made into the matter.

The Appointment of a Native Judge.—The vernacular newspapers of Bombay have expressed their satisfaction with the appointment of Mr. Nanabhai Haridas as acting Judge of the High Court.

Fire at Broach.—On Monday a serious fire broke out at Broach, by which twenty grocers' shops were destroyed. The damage done to property is estimated at between two to three thousand rupees.

Accident.—A Mussulman named Baba Mobideen, employed on board the steamship Tanjore, got his foot broken by a bale of China matting falling on it on Thursday. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

Theft.—A man named Rozario, residing in Meadow Street, Fort, reported to the police on Thursday that a Seedy boy in his employ had absconded, taking with him Rs. 93 in cash and currency notes. Enquiries are being instituted.

Run Over by a Cart.—On Thursday an old and infirm blind woman by name Gunga, whilst sitting on the Matoonga road asking for alms, was run over by a bullock cart, whereby her right hand got fractured. She was soon removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

Assault.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morajee, a Mahomedan named Coodar Bux Jeewa was charged with assaulting one Jumall Shurkhan. He was convicted and fined ten rupees, with the alternative of three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

Poisoning Cattle.—A correspondent of the *Suryadaya* states that the cattle of the Mahim talooka are found to die suddenly, and on their being dissected pills are discovered in their stomachs. It is believed that the tanners of that part poison the cattle.

A Prayer Hall for the Parsees.—A correspondent of the *Akhbari Soudagur* directs the attention of the managing committee of the Rustomjee Jamsetjee Testimonial Fund to the great necessity that exists for the erection of a large prayer hall for the Parsees out of the fund.

Fatal Accident.—An inquest was held on Thursday at the Jamsetjee Hospital on the body of Gopal Mahadoo. The jury came to the conclusion that the man's death was caused by fracture of the left leg, the result of his having been accidentally jammed between two street rollers.

Putrid Fish.—Two fisherwomen were yesterday charged at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the instance of Mr. Higgins, Superintendent of Markets, with exposing for sale fish unfit for human food. Prisoners were adjudged guilty and fined five rupees each.

Suicide.—A Coroner's jury was empannelled on Thursday at Moody Bay concerning the death of Bhagoo, woman, whose body was found floating off the Custom House Bunder. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the woman had committed suicide by drowning herself in the sea.

Death of a Parsee Lady.—We regret to announce the death yesterday of Bai Maneckbai, the daughter of the late Cursetjee Ardaseer Dadysett. She belonged to the oldest and one of the most respectable families in Bombay, and was the grandmother of our townsman Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee.

Death from a Fall.—A Coroner's inquest was held at Khetwady on Thursday to investigate the circumstances connected with the death of one Muncherjee Burjorjee. The jury found that deceased's death was caused by fracture of the base of the skull, the result of an accidental fall from the balcony on the first storey of a house.

A Suit Against a Hindoo Maharaja.—A Hindoo named Ootumchund Maneckchund has filed an action in the High Court against Jeewan Laljee, the head of the Hindoo Maharajas, to recover Rs. 40,000, being the value of a diamond ring. This ring together with other valuable articles were presented by the Maharaj to the late Khunderao Gaekwar.

Programme of Music to be played by the Town Band at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening :—

March	Josefi	Melusion.
Overture	Marco Spada	Auber.
Valse	Parisienne	Briggs.
Selection	Faust	Godfrey.
Fantasie	Brilliant	Bressant.
Galop	Valentine	[illegible]

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

The Parsee Elphinstone Dramatic Club.—Mr. N. E. Watcha, who is well-known as one of the best comic actors amongst the Parsees, takes his benefit at the Grant Road Theatre this evening. As Kasrac, Bujurbatao and Jenkins, he has earned a histrionic reputation among the natives, and as "Kabel" in "Feroze and Pericher" he will no doubt shine in his best colours to-night.

A Noted Thief.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court a Mussulman named Syed Masoong, a noted thief, was charged on two separate charges of theft : first of stealing a bed belonging to one Jamsetjee Nowrojee, and the second of having in his possession a bed reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained. He was convicted for both the offences, and sentenced for the first to receive ten stripes, and for the second to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment.

A Case of Torture in Poona.—It appears that in the early part of this month a Brahmin girl residing in the city who, having come under the displeasure of her husband, father-in-law, and mother-in-law, on account of an imaginary offence, was branded on several parts of her body in a most cruel manner. This of course was considered too lenient a punishment, and the miscreants considered it necessary to increase its severity. After the branding, the girl was tied hands and feet and fastened to a peg in the wall of the house and kept in that predicament for some time, when she was taken off the peg and placed in a dark room for some time longer, the rope with which she was tied not being of course unfastened. This ordeal which the poor girl underwent, lasted for three days. The accused parties we learn are persons in affluent circumstances and well connected, facts which certainly tend to aggravate the crime.—*Deccan Herald.*

Desperate Attempt to commit Suicide at the Oomercarry Chowkey.—Yesterday morning about 7 o'clock, a man named Fuckeera Mulharree, a prisoner confined at the Oomercarry chowkey, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a broken glass bottle. It appears that the accused was one of the four prisoners who were arrested on a charge of stealing certain gold ornaments, valued at Rs. 4,000 belonging to a man named Damah Bungee. From enquiries made by the police it appears that two of the prisoners admitted the offence with which they are charged, and state that the ornaments were given by them to the prisoner Fuckeera. The latter on being questioned denied all knowledge of the theft. Yesterday morning Fuckeera requested the policeman, who was sentry over him to be taken to a place, in which he filled a bottle with water, and suddenly struck it against the wall. He then took a portion of the broken bottle and commenced to cut his throat with it. The policeman immediately rushed at him, and after a little struggle took the broken bottle from his hand. He was soon taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital. The wound inflicted on him appears not to be of a serious nature, and it is probable that the man will recover.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The ship Lord Clyde, 1,116 tons, Captain J. Ellis will sail to-day for Calcutta and Singapore, via Madras with a general cargo and four Mahomedan passengers for Singapore.

The s. s. Pearl, 366 tons, Captain W. Morrison, arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Bhownuggur (May 21st) with a cargo of 1,450 bales cotton, and fourteen deck passengers.

The barque Rapide, 543 tons, Captain F. G. Patterson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shields (December 4th) with a cargo of 726 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

The s.s. Phlox, Captain J. G. Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Goa (May 26th) with a general cargo and two hundred and six deck passengers from different ports.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Surat 1,528 tons, Captain C. J. Baker, will sail to-day for China, with the China mail and the following cargo :—2,955½ bales cotton, 47 chests opium, 9 cwts ivory, and sundries.

The s. s. Strathclyde, 1,254 tons, Captain C. W. Pearson, will sail to-day for Liverpool via the Suez Canal with the following passengers :—Colonel and Mrs. C. H. Foster and three Misses Foster, four Masters Knight, and Mr. Boyes.

The schooner Mahi, 111 tons, nacoda, arrived, in harbour on the 22nd instant from Cochin, (May 6th) with a cargo of 840 cwts. cocoanut oil, 6,900 dholls coir yarn, and 147 coils coir rope. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. Penang, 475 tons, Captain F. Cotton, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Kurrachee—Mr. D. Williams, Mr. Hight, Rev. Fonseca, and seventy-nine deck passengers for different ports.

The s.s. Xantho, 1,453 tons, Captain W. Cosens, will sail to-day for Liverpool via the Suez Canal with the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Gadsden and child, Dr. and Mrs. Joynt and four children, Mr. and Mrs. Kelly, Mr. J. G. Smith, and Mrs. E. Harrison and two children.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Golconda, 1,253 tons, Captain S. D. Shallard, which arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Aden and Suez, with English Mail, brought the following cargo :—35 boxes silver bars, 8 cases specie, 1 box pearls and watches, 137 packages marine stores, 604 packages purser stores, 96 bales cottons, 6 packages haberdashery, 5 packages net, 4 packages umbrellas, 51 packages shirtings, 4 cases boots, 1 case earthenware, 3 cases linens, 4 cases cheese, 4 cases hams, 1 case bacon, 2 packages leathers, 51 packages beads, 1 hogshead 2 octavo and 1 quarter cask wine, 2 packages glass, 1 box treasure, 1 package wood bobbin, 25 bales yarn, 1 package coffin furniture, 3 bales woollen ware, 1 case worsted linen, 836 packages merchandise, and other packages for transhipment for different parts.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.				MAY.	LOW WATER.			
Time.		Height.			Time.		Height.	
H.	M.	IN.	FT.		H.	M.	IN.	FT.
10	4 m	6	0	Saturday 24	3	31 m	7	0
9	49 a	5	1		4	2 a	3	10
10	49 m	6	7	Sunday 25	4	13 m	7	7
10	32 a	5	0		4	48 a	3	11
11	34 m	6	10	Monday......... 26	4	51 m	7	10
11	12 a	4	5		5	32 a	3	8
0	14 m	7	0	Tuesday......... 27	5	32 m	8	0
11	48 a	4	2		6	12 a	3	4
......		......		Wednesday ... 28	6	8 m	7	9
0	54 a	6	8		6	52 a	2	11
0	25 m	3	9	Thursday 29	6	45 m	7	1
1	31 a	6	0		7	31 a	2	6
1	4 m	3	2	Friday 30	7	23 m	6	3
2	12 a	5	5		8	17 a	2	2

Moon—New, 26th, 2h, 10m P.M.

"NO THOROUGHFARE."

Those who have read the well-known Christmas story of "No Thoroughfare" in *All the Year Round* will easily understand what difficulties stand in the way of a successful representation of it on the stage anywhere. The scenery which is requisite to represent with some degree of faithfulness the tremendous Alpine mountains and passes among which Obenreizer attempts to murder his fellow traveller must be immense and costly ; then, again, the interest of the tale depending upon one or two persons, the chief characters in the play must be admirably performed. Mr. Bennee undertook a hazardous task when he resolved to place "No Thoroughfare" upon the Bombay stage, and when we say he failed on Thursday night we do not think that he is much to blame, considering the miserable resources of Grant Road Theatre and the difficulty of drilling in a few days our amateurs into the efficiency which is requisite to the good performance of a heavy sensational drama that would not be put upon a Metropolitan stage before it had been rehearsed for one or two months at the very least. Of course it may be said that Mr. Bennee should not attempt to play such pieces as "No Thoroughfare" when he knows the impenetrable barriers to success which exist in Bombay. This is very true. But Mr. Bennee, who has been working almost beyond his strength to get good houses in Bombay, must try something original to draw the public ; and in working conscientiously at producing "legitimate business," perhaps he thinks he may well have a little success, when "cat-yell" duets have proved so attractive recently to patrons of our Theatre.

We shall not attempt to tell the story of "No Thoroughfare," as that process would most probably be needless. The first scene, in which we are introduced to *Mr. Wilding*, *Mr. Bintey*, and *Mrs. Goldstraw*, was felt to be a bore by the audience. The elocution of the representative of Mr. Wilding may have been perfect, but unfortunately nobody off the boards could have said whether this was the case or not, because he spoke so low and so much to the wings and back of the stage that only a stray word or two separated from its companions and wandered to the ears of the audience. We regretted this, since so far as we could judge Mr. Montague had learned his part off with great perfectness, while, for a young performer, his movements were very easy and unexaggerated. Mr. Herbert, as *Mr. Bintey*, was a failure throughout ; his part was badly got up, and the snatches that he did remember were very scarcely audible. Mr. Bennee, who of course was *Obenreizer*, managed to concentrate the interest of the audience upon him. His make-up was very artistic, his speech was neatly suited to the character, and his acting in the more vigorous parts of the drama was sensational and realistic. It is not every one who can represent a villain with such a want of grossness and vulgarity as Mr. Bennee. Mrs. Bennee took the female characters in the play, and she succeeded admirably in her arduous duties. She caused some amusement when she turned upon one foot and deliberately fell across the arm of *Joey* in the style generally approved for a stage faint ; but she rose well to the occasion in the scene in the Alps, where she descends the side of a glacier to recover the body of her lover whom Obenreizer had just thrown down. Mr. Raven made a first-rate *Joey*. To a strong sense of the humour of his part he united the histrionic skill to illustrate it, and he was applauded again and again for his performance. Mr. Walter Raleigh made a somewhat stiff and stagey *George Vandale* ; but it must be confessed that this gentleman always knows his part well and is not "mim-mouthed" in speaking it. Of the other performers—Mr. St. Andrew, Mr. Edinborough, &c.—we may say a good word, as they played carefully, while their makes-up showed ingenuity. "No Thoroughfare" is to be repeated, and there are a number of improvements which Mr. Bennee should see to. Probably the mistakes of characters coming in at the wrong time, and the wrong scenes tumbling where they had no business to be, would not have occurred if a stage rehearsal had taken place before the play was put before the pubiic.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

SUNDAY AFTER ASCENSION, 25th May, 1873.

7-30 A.M.—1st Celebration of Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer, and Sermon, with 2nd Celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 160 and 350.
4-45 P.M.—Catechising.
5-30 P.M.—Litany.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 125 and 336.
Anthem—I will lift up mine eye.
The offertory will be devoted as usual.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion. Offertory to be devoted as usual.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer, Litany, and Sermon. Hymns 143, 124, and 136. Offertory to be devoted as usual.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 123, 304 and 12.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer, and celebration of Holy Communion with Sermon. Hymns 121 and 348.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 124, 299 and Faber's Hymn, "The Pilgrims of the Night."
The offertory as usual.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

11 A.M.—Morning Service.
Psalm 118, (Tune, Irish—No. 110.)
Hymn 103, (Tune, St. Helena—No. 211.)
Hymn 93, (Tune, Melcombe—No. 25.)
Anthem—O Praise the Lord all ye heathen : page 149.
6 P.M.—Evening Service.
Psalm 116, (Tune, Martyrdom—No. 121.)
Hymn 92, (Tune, Lubeck—No. 276.)
Paraphrase 54, (Tune, Messiah—No. 125.)
Anthem—I will lift up mine eyes, &c.

INDIAN ITEMS.

Lords Ralph Kerr and Campden left Simla last week for the interior towards Chini.

The Panther Accident to Captain Harrison.—The accident which happened to Captain Harrison of the Bundlah tea plantation was on this wise. He had gone out after a leopard, when the brute sprang out of a bush upon him without the slightest notice, inflicting nine wounds upon his head and neck. Though the blood streamed down so that he could hardly see, Captain Harrison followed up the brute and killed it. I am glad to able to say he is now entirely convalescent.—*Delhi Gazette.*

A Roguish Thief at Landour.—A rather clever detection of theft was effected by one of the police on duty at the Landour bazaar some evenings ago. It seems that about 10 o'clock P.M. a *bhisty* with a full *mussuk* was passing through as if conveying water to his master ; suspicion was excited, and the *mussuk* examined, when instead of being full of water it was found stuffed with barley ! supposed to have been stolen from the Government mule sheds. Probably some of the mule drivers are in league, and have no doubt for some time been deriving a good profit by stealing and selling the grain served out by the Commissariat for feeding the Government cattle.—*Delhi Gazette.*

Sudden Death.—An European, named Swan, was picked up by the police on Monday evening last in a state of unconsciousness in Giri Baboo's Lane, and conveyed to the College Hospital, where he expired. It appears that the man was in the habit of indulging to an excess in liquor, and exposing himself in the sun daily, and death was caused through heat apoplexy.—*Englishman.*

Another Instance of Police Oppression.—The head constable of the Konaghur Municipal Police charged a compounder to a private medical practitioner in that locality with stealing some wearing apparel from the house of a washerman. The evidence brought forward in support of the prosecution were members of the police, and the articles alleged to have been stolen were the uniform and other clothes of the very same parties. The accused was sent to the *hajut*, but Mr. E. B. Middleton, Deputy Magistrate of Serampore, who tried the case, was so satisfied from the evidence for the defence that the unfortunate man was innocent, that he dismissed the case at once, and passed some severe strictures on the conduct of the police on this occasion.—*Ibid.*

Theft by Royal Artilleryman.—A month or so ago three gunners of the Royal Artillery broke into the office belonging to one of the batteries stationed at St. Thomas' Mount, and forced open an iron cash chest containing, among other things, a currency note for one hundred rupees and some loose silver, with which they decamped to Madras, where they were followed immediately on the robbery being discovered the next morning. As might have been expected, the first thing they did was to go in for a big drink, and the place they favoured with their custom was the Exchange Billiard and Tiffin Tooms near the pier. Having been traced to this place, they were early identified, and there was the further damning evidence against them of their having changed the missing currency note in order to pay for the liquor which they had consumed. They were accordingly at once arrested and in due time committed to take their trial before the Sessions Court of Chingleput. A verdict of guilty of house-breaking and theft has been brought in against the two principal offenders, and they have been each of them sentenced to undergo nine months' rigorous imprisonment. The third was acquitted for want of sufficient evidence.—*Madras Times.*

CAPTAINS AND ADJUTANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As yours is the only paper that advocates the interests of that large body, the military, I trust you will excuse my troubling you with a letter on a subject of the deepest importance to all of the younger blood in the army. I allude to the order of Sir William Mansfield permitting Adjutants to retain their appointments on promotion to Captain.

A very large number of us Subalterns entered the Staff Corps, in the hope of some day being able to hold such Staff appointments as Quartermaster and Adjutant, but these are now for ever shut out from us.

A recent order certainly limits the tenure of these appointments by Captains to five years, but let me ask you, Sir, how many of us who entered the Staff Corps on the understanding that Adjutants and Quartermasters would vacate their appointments on promotion, will be Subalterns five years hence ? The majority of us will be Captains, and in a certain measure debarred from getting either of these appointments, and it is only those who were at school when we were in the service that will be able to get any of these appointments. The Subalterns now in the Staff Corps will not benefit by the five years' rule—it is only those who are coming after us who will.

Putting aside all personal feeling in the matter, I ask, does the State benefit by having obese, incompetent and effete Captain-Adjutants ! The order I know is intended only for those Adjutants who are particularly smart, and whose non-retention of their appointments would prove a detriment to their regiments, but is it acted up to by Commanding Officers ? I trow not. It is the regular thing now-a-days, when an Adjutant becomes a Captain, to recommend him for the retention of his appointment, whether he is a particularly efficient officer or not. I know of a certain regiment where the Commanding Officer used to curse his hard fate in having the worst Adjutant in the whole army, and yet when this same Adjutant came to be promoted he was recommended by this very Commanding Officer for retention of his appointment ! ! Besides, are there no Subalterns likely to make as good Adjutants as the Captain-Adjutants ? Are they one and all so totally inefficient that they cannot be allowed to have these appointments, or is it because men who have done the work for years and are getting sick of it are preferable to them ? What inducement is there for us Subalterns to work up in our profession, when we know we cannot possibly get anything by it ? Human nature *is* human nature, and if no inducement is held out for us to make ourselves thoroughly *au fait* at everything connected with our profession, can any one expect us to be so ? I daresay I am taking a very mercenary view of the case, but what I state is nevertheless true. What man will work unless he gets paid for it ? "Love of the profession ?" That's all bosh, Sir. Will the Commander-in-Chief, who has the profession at heart, work for nothing ? No, nor will any one.

It might be said that it would be very hard on Adjutants to lose their appointments on promotion. I for one do not think so. They have extra pay to console them, and besides they knew they would lose their appointments on promotion, so it is not hard on *them* but on *us*, who entered the Staff Corps thinking we would get a chance of the plums some day.

I leave the matter, Sir, in your hands, for you have the pen of a ready writer which I have not, and will be better able to fight (as I hope you will) the battle of the Subalterns. A SUBALTERN.

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THE KHIVA EXPEDITION.

PICTURES BY THE WAY.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

THE labour which I have undertaken is one fraught with difficulty and danger. The absolute refusal of the Russian authorities to countenance the presence either of English, German, or American correspondents—a refusal never for a moment relaxed—has, of necessity, placed great weight upon my shoulders. I shall, however, do my best to carry it successfully. But, at the outset, I must not be accused of want of clearness or candour if I am, for the present, sometimes vague as to the exact dates of my letters or the places whence they are forwarded to you.

The shadow of doom is deepening over Khiva. It is towards the end of March when, my plans being formed, I start on my journey. The frost, which delays the march of the columns, makes the roads firm for the transport of *matériel*; and north and south, east and west, preparations have been going on with a silent, deadly accuracy, as full of sinister meaning as the tap of hammer and mallet upon the unfinished scaffold in the stillness of the night before an execution. And the general tone of public feeling amply bears out the comparison. There is no boasting or exultation—only a quiet, stern satisfaction, such as men may feel on witnessing the punishment of a dangerous malefactor. No one can say that the blow has come too soon. Twice has the Khan been marked out for destruction, and twice have circumstances intervened to delay the stroke; but now his time is come, and he must go. The safety of India does not depend upon the impunity of a gang of banditti nearly 2,000 miles away. When a man sweeps the snow from your doorstep, you do not usually begin by asking whether he did so with the view of breaking into your house; and when the highways of Central Asia are cleared of the ruffians who now obstruct them it will be time enough to begin shuddering over dangers that may never occur. No man can clog the wheels of the world's progress with impunity. The theory that man lives not for himself, but for the State, has little weight in the East while promulgated only by unarmed missionaries and solitary travellers; but when preached in the thunder of cannon, and pointed by the lunge of bayonets, it becomes wonderfully convincing. And such preaching—cruel as it may seem to say so—must have its way if the world is to advance. When I stood, eighteen months ago, on the verge of the plain of Jericho, and watched the black swirl of the Jordan rushing headlong into the pulseless crystal of the Dead Sea, I saw a true type of the two great divisions of mankind. The history of the European races flows like a mighty river—turbid, indeed, violent, dark with war and revolution, but still fertilising, full of life, for ever moving onward. The Semitic world lies like a tideless lake—vast, deep, beautiful to look upon, but inert and useless as a buried treasure. That the two may perform their appointed work they must thoroughly amalgamate, but the time for such fusion is not as yet.

And these stalwart fellows in grey frieze, who are lounging under my window as I write, are no unworthy pioneers of such a mission. It is too much the fashion nowdays to undervalue the Russian soldier, and few men deserve it less. He is not comely to look upon, this square, low-browed, heavy looking man from the far North; but behind that sallow expressionless mask of his lie a dogged courage, a grim uncomplaining endurance, a quiet power of obedience to the death, worthy of Regulus or Leonidas. I, who write, have spoken with the last survivors of those who stood in the great redoubt at Borodin, and rode in the van of the crowning charge at Leipzig; and, looking upon them, I felt proud to think that we had held our own even against such men as these. Not in vain did Frederick the Great, himself a renowned critic of the *chair a canon*, say after Zorndorf, "When you fight a Russian you have to kill him first and strike him down afterwards." Years ago, I sat side by side with one of the stoutest soldiers that Russia has produced, to watch a play representing one of the last, battles with the Circassians. The black tomb-like gorge, half revealed by the fitful moonlight—the ghostly silence broken suddenly by the thunder of charging hoofs—the wild yell and headlong rush of the mail-clad cavalry—the granite firmness of the grey-coated ranks behind their hedge of steel, from which burst ever and anon the flash and crack of the fatal musketry—the sudden scattering of the Tcherkesse squadrons, and their spectral disappearance into the shadows of the mountains—there was a volume of history in that one spectacle! And so, apparently, thought the veteran beside me, who, passing his hand over the scar of the Circassian sabre, muttered, in grim approval, "That's right, my boys! stand firm!"

As regards the advance of the three columns upon Khiva, the general opinion seems to be that the Krasnovodsk column will arrive first, the Tashkent second, and the Orenburg "a bad third," the latter having to traverse a very difficult country, by the same route which General Perovski's reverse in 1839 has made so disastrously memorable. The Tashkent column—which has started by this time—will move westward along the Kapkantash range, striking the Oxus, probably, near Kiptchak, some distance to the north of Khiva. It was rumoured in Moscow when I left that the Krasnovodsk column was to start not from Krasnovodsk, but further to the south, *via* Astrabad and the Valley of the Attreck—a longer but infinitely preferable route, lying through a friendly and fertile territory—instead of the dreary sands of the Kara-Koum. The whole force will probably muster about 12,000 men—amply sufficient in the eyes of those who remember with what handfuls of men the Russians won the battles of Adjar and Tchepan-Atin a few years ago. But on all these points I shall have more to say shortly.

As regards Khiva itself, the *terminus ad quem* of all this preparation, very little seems to be really known, and that little is of so contradictory a character as to amount to virtually nothing. MM Danilevski and Vambery differ widely respecting the population, the one estimating it at not more than 3,000 or 4,000 souls, while the other speaks of the town as containing 4,000 houses and upwards of 20,000 inhabitants. M. Danilevski mentions twelve gates, M. Vambery only nine. In M. Khanikoff's plan of the town the outer wall is marked as 6 feet high by 7 feet thick at the base, and surrounded by a deep moat; while M. Danilevski gives the wall a height of 28 feet, with a thickness of 25, and says nothing of any moat whatever. In a word the only facts which can be considered as definitely ascertained respecting this mysterious place are, that it is a small Asiatic town of the ordinary type, consisting of baked-clay houses surrounded by little gardens, and containing 17 mosques, 22 schools, and 260 shops, that it is surrounded by a wall four miles in extent, within which another wall with a circuit of about a mile forms the citadel, enclosing the Khan's palace and other public buildings. Since the alarm of the Russian invasion began to spread, efforts have been made to strengthen the fortifications, and guns have been mounted upon the various towers; but if the wall be of the same pattern as those which I have seen in the fenced cities of Arabia or of Northern Palestine, all that the invaders will need to do is to let the Khivans fire their first salvo, and then rush in as the ramparts of Khiva, like those of Jericho, fall down flat before them.

As to the story (which has doubtless reached England by this time) of English or American prisoners confined in Khiva, I do not myself put much faith in it. It is hardly credible that the Khan shold have applied to Lord Northbrook for help and mediation, with English prisoners actually in his hands at the time; and, moreover, the Russian captive, Nikeetin, who returned home from Khiva last October, positively asserted that the prisoners, numbering about forty men—who are engaged in cultivating the Khan's gardens, and, though strictly guarded, kindly treated on the whole—are chiefly Russians, and comprise no one from Western Europe. Nevertheless, I shall endeavour to ascertain whether there is any foundation for the report.

Various reports are afloat. Some confidently assert that the Khivans are only waiting till the last moment to make their submission, and that the town will in all probability surrender without firing a shot. Others maintain that the Khan will ensure his own safety by flying to Meshed, and seeking shelter there. For myself, I place no great faith in either theory. The race whose hand is against every man are not the men to yield without a blow; and the spirit of the ancient Uzbegs—"the lords of all that passed through the desert"—lives again in their descendant, the tall, swarthy, keen-eyed, impetuous young man of 28, who now sits on the throne of Khiva. If he can ever bring himself to fly without fighting, or come forth—as the Sultan of Kouldja did in 1871—to place his turban in the hands of his conqueror, I have not read him aright.

But let us drop into a "Trakteer" or eating-house—the true barometer of public opinion in Russia—and hear what people are saying upon the universal topic. The snow crackles under my feet as I tramp along, past gilded cupolas glittering in the morning sun, past huge painted wooden houses with green metal roofs, past queer little shops like magnified rat-traps with a keen well-whiskered tenant peering out of each, past rows of clamorous hawkers and knots of redgirdled cabmen with blue frocks down to their heels, and low-crowned hats that look like exaggerated dice-boxes, till at length I sight the painted sign of the "Trakteer," pass through a double door into a long, low, crowded room, am relieved of my coat and cap by a pair of nimble hands, and hear a shrill voice uttering the customary salutation: "Be happy, master; what are you graciously pleased to command?"

On the present occasion I am graciously pleased to command "a glass of tea," which speedily appears under the following manipulation: The waiter—a bullet-headed Tartar boy, with a flat, wide-mouthed face, not unlike a penny with a hole through it—produces a large teapot full of warm water, and a smaller one full of tea—pours from each in turn till the glass is filled, launches a slice of lemon upon it like a Monitor, presents me with four lumps of sugar in a saucer, and pronounces the cabalistic "Gotovo" (ready), which implies that I am to fall to. While sipping may tea, I have leisure to note the surroundings, which are certainly anything but luxurious. The floor is greasy enough to skate upon; the walls, larded by the steam of countless cabbage soups, glisten like caterpillars after a shower; the huge, smok-blackened rafters stand out like the ribs of a whale; and the rough tables are littered with bread crumbs, spilt tea, pipe ashes, and blobs of grease, in a way that would drive a Dutch housewife to distraction. But the *habitues* are a rare study, nevertheless. On my left sits a Russian peasant in a tattered sheepskin, sipping tea and nibbling sugar turn-about, with a look of indolent enjoyment in every line of his sallow, low browed, patient, indomitable face. On my right, "longé ab suis," appears a squat, broad-shouldered Finn, whose round puffy face and thick yellow hair are irresistibly suggestive of an overboiled apple-dumpling. A little further on, supping vigorously at a bowl of steaming "shtchee"—cabbage-soup—is a grim old retired soldier in grey frieze, who has lost his nose by a frost-bite. Just in front of me, over an enormous dish of boiled beef, sit three huge, red-faced, uncouth-looking fellows, who, in England, would be taken for porters or draymen, but here are three of the richest merchants in the town. It is from them that the first mention of the subject comes.

"I tell you, brothers, I know all about it. My brother Stepán (Stephen), who was at Orenburg the other day, has just come back, and he says that everything's ready, and that the column's to start the moment the weather changes and the Tashkent column, they say, is off already. The Basurmani, (Heathen) are going to catch it now, mark ye; they've bothered us long enough, and their time's come at last. Isn't it so, Ivan Petrovitch?" (John, the son of Peter). Ivan Petrovitch, who seems to be of a reserved turn of mind, answers only with a grunt; but the hon'ble member beside him ventures to start an objection. "But, look you, Alexander Vasilievitch; suppose the Heathen shut themselves up in their strong cities, and begin to defend themselves *there*, how will it be?" The look of grand indulgent contempt cast upon him by No. 1 is as good as a play to behold. "Ach, Dmitri Nikolaievitch! what do you know about it? Do you think that a pack of heathen dogs, who don't believe in the true God, can know anything of fortifying or making war? For shame!" (Here Dmitri Nikolaievitch looks consciously pulverised.) And supposing they do shut themselves up in their towns? Why then, please God, we will have a bombardirovanie" (bombardment). The gusto with which he rolls out this big word is indescribable; and Iván Petrovitch, evidently impressed by the tremendous polysyllable, breaks silence with a timid" Tell me, please, Alexander Vasilievitch, what *is* a bombardment?" "I'll tell you that in two words, brother," answers the Oracle, with the calm condescension of superior knowledge. "When a town's besieged, the people inside dig little holes in the earth, called trenches, and burrow into them for shelter from the cannon balls. then the people *outside* (the besiegers, you understand) fire great round things, called bombs, straight up in the air, so as to fall into these holes and choke them up, just as you'd put a cork into a bottle; and when all the people in these trenches are smothered, than the town gives in; and that's called a bombardment!" "Gospodi pomilui!" (Lord have mercy) cries Ivan Petrovith, startled out of his usual composure, "what wonderful things there are in the world, to be sure."

As I quite the Trakteer, a group of young subalterns come sauntering past, their smooth faces and merry laughter forming a curious foil to another picture that catches my eye the next moment—an old Tartar chief, whose dark features look doubly grim in their frame of snow-white hair, seated upon his little square carpet before a house on the other side of the street. There, in a strange, weird contrast, are the two ages of Russian history—on one side the railways and telegraphs, the gold laced uniforms and light drawing-room persiflage of the nineteenth century; on the other, the tameless guerilla of the Eastern deserts, the same, in every feature, as when his forefathers swept Russia as with a whirlwind 600 years ago. He replies courteously to my brief salutation, but without losing for a moment the grand impassibility which is the birthright of all oriental races; and when I look back at the end of the steet he is there still. In all my travels I have seen few finer or more touching spectacles than this grand, lonely, irreclaimable old savage, lingering in the midst of a world which has long since outgrown and forgotten him.

And here, on the boundary-line of the everlasting desert, this man—the connecting link between a living and a dead world—is in his fitting place. There is no desolation like the great waste of Eastern Russia—the grey unending wilderness which the Russians expressively call "the bad steppe." Other spots may be as lonely, but they have at least something to relieve them. The sea is of one colour, but it has boundless life and motion. The great plain of the Dnieper, lacking life and motion, has all the treasures of earthly colouring in its measureless wealth of flowers. The very deserts of Arabia, grim and barren as they are, have a delusive life in the whirl of their drifting sands. But in the ghostly wastes of the Volga all this is wholly wanting. The "bad steppe" has no dimpling surface, no waving grass, no varied colouring, no islets of verdure, nothing but a limitless waste of cold grey moorland, like the winding-sheet of a dead universe. Here, in all its fulness, is the tremendous passivity of Nature, against which human genius and human energy are as nothing—a gigantic inaction, creeping onward slowly, ponderously, remorselessly, like some monster of the elder world, and overwhelming man and all his inventions with a vast, brutal, soulless destruction. In the presence of such a sight as this, one begins to appreciate the grim truthfulness of the old Pagan conceptions of Nature—the colossal face, unchanging in its calm, passionless cruelty which looks down upon us from the gates of ancient Eastern temples.

"What a scene for Zichy! said I to myself, on taking my firt look around from the hill; and indeed, I regret that the Russian Government has not thought fit to send its greatest artist with this expedition, to paint as only he could do the splendid portrait-gallery which it would have opened to him. At the very name of Turkestan, all its varied types rise up again as I saw them years ago, when the forward stride of Russian conquest was still far distant. The tall, wiry Turkoman, with a latent vigour betraying itself in every line of his long, gaunt limbs; the gnome-lke Bashkir, hirsute and untamable as the four-footed ancestor assigned him by tradition; the beardless, narrow-eyed Tartar; the mean-looking-Sart, and the shaggy-haired, gipsy-like Dhouwans; the savage Kirghiz, with his hooked nose, coarse matted hair, and glittering, rat-like eyes; the lean, leathery visage of the Kashgarin, with his huge bat-like ears projecting from under the little saucer-shaped cap which crowns his narrow forehead; and conspicuous above all, the sleek tiger-like beauty of the Afghan, with his fierce black eyes gleaming from beneath the shadow of his green turban, and the shining hilt of his yataghan standing out against the spotless whiteness of his long hanging robe.

The report that Russia has made concessions of territory to the Kirghiz of the Middle Horde, in order to keep them quiet during the Khivan campaign, is emphatically contradicted. The three columns are to make a concentric advance upon Khiva, the forces under General Verevkin and Colonel Markosoff acting as a reserve. The total cost, is estimated at 2,000,000 roubles £300,000 and in the event of any disaster the attacking force will be able to fall back—like Colonel Markosoff last November—upon the line of the Attreck forts and the strong post of Tchikishliar. I have just made the acquaintance of a traveller who is said to have passed through the Khivan territory from point to point and even spent some time in the capital; and this evening I hope to get some information from him which will occupy a prominent place in my next letter.

I have had my talk upon Khiva with the old traveller I have named. The more I learn of this expedition, the more I admire the skill and boldness with which its great natural difficulties have been faced and overcome. The actual distance of Khiva from the Russian frontier is no very formidable obstacle to the hardy and enduring "Ruski soldat," but the way in which it is belted about by the worst deserts of central Asia give to it the same sinister privilege formerly enjoyed by the robber-barons of the Rhine or the buccaneers of the Leeward Islands. My informant describes the Khanate as forming a kind of oasis between the Deserts of Kizil-Koum (Red Sand) on the east and Kara-Koum (Black Sand) on the west. The town of Khiva itself, according to him, lies some thirty miles to the west of the Oxus, and some 200 to the south of its junction with the Sea of Aral, and from whatever point it may be approached—from the east, from the north-west form the south-west—at least three days' march must be made without finding a drop of surface-water or a tuft of vegitation. To carry food and water across such a region as this in sufficient quantity to supply a force of 10,000 or 15,000 men (the latter being probably the truer estimate)—to march up the divisions of an army from three several points thousands of miles apart, so as to bring them all upon the ground at the same time, for the infliction of a swift, sure crushing blow—to preserve uninterrupted communication through the very heart of the desert, all this is no light task; and all this and more, is being done at the present moment. The hardest share has undoubtedly fallen to the lot of the Orenburg column; and it is fortunate to have fallen into the hands of such a master of transport as General Krijanovski, whose arrangements have been admirable throughout. Even in the very extent of the sphere of action there is something grandiose and imposing. One end of the long chain rests upon the confines of busy, bustling, civilised Europe, within sound of steam-whistle and clicking telegraph; the other is far away in the heart of dim, ancient, slumbrous, forgotten Asia, where camels plod through the desert as they plodded in the days of Abraham; and the Pyramids of Tamerlane look sombrely down upon the swift, dark stream of the Syr-Daria. Foot by foot the fatal coil is rolling up its folds nearer, and nearer, and nearer, encircling the doomed stronghold with a grasp that nothing can resist. And the stake is worth playing for. Khiva, in itself, is insignificant enough; but the most insignificant States are those which form the milestones of history. A petty State in the south of Italy was the causa teterrima which embroiled Carthage with Rome. A little Syrian town had the power to precipitate Europe upon Asia in an avalanche of ruin which lasted well nigh two centuries. The possession of the Milanese, was the prize for which Charles V. and Francis I. contended during 28 years of bloody and almost uninterrupted warfare. Over the disputed heritage of the feeblest descendant of Philip the Second, six great States stood grappling for nearly half a generation; and, in our own age, the mosquito-warrens of the Lower Danube (a region which Mr. Morris might fitly celebrate as "the devil earthly paradise") have kindled three of the bloodiest and hardest-fought struggles on record. And so, too, Khiva itself, judged by the results which gather round its fall, assumes a transcendant importance. The securing of an unbroken route into the heart of Asia, the turning of the Oxus through its old channel into the Caspian, the well-being of Russian commerce in the East, the foundation of an Empire which shall extend from the mountains of Khorassan to the Great Wall of China—all this and more hangs upon the reduction of a slatternly little town, with a population not exceeding that of Abingdon or Woodstock. Khiva once taken, and the flank of Russian Turkestan secured once for all against the marauders who have so long infested it the boundless resources of the great province will have free scope for their development. A well-watered and fertile territory, abounding in silk, fruit, and various kinds of metals, is not likely to remain long unprofitable, especially now that the conquest of Kouldja has opened a safe commercial highway into Western China. With a railway from Tashkent, via Samarcand and Merve, to Teheran—with a line of steamers on the Oxus and Jaxartes—with a telegraph cable under the Caspian from Baku to Krasnovodsk, and thence across the desert of Khiva as far as the Chinese frontier—with Khodjent turned into the seat of a vast silk manufacture, and the new commercial treaty with Kashgar pouring caravan after caravan through the passes of the Thian-Shan Mountains—it is difficult to set bounds to the possible growth of Russian commerce in the far East. Already I begin to appreciate the truth of the words spoken to me five years ago by one of the ablest among the new masters of Central Asia. "When the resources of Turkestan come to be properly known, they will astound the whole world." In the far future Muscovite statesmen behold the vision of a golden age when Pekin shall clasp hands with St. Petersburg—when the capitalists of Western Europe shall scramble for shares in the Grand Central Tashkent and Teheran Railway, and all nations send their merchandise to the Great Industrial Exhibition of Samarcand—"Gotov, baatoushka!" ("Ready, father.")

I start, and look round. My little Cossack has finished his salamander meal, and is pulling on his huge coat with the air of a man who has done his duty, and is ready for anything that may turn up. One thing does turn up, in the shape of a seemingly truthful account of the intended journey of his Majesty the Shah. He is to arrive on or about the 1st (13th) May, bringing with him a very limited suite according to Oriental notions—viz., the Vizier and nine Ministers (four of whom hold the rank of Prince), twelve or forteen Court officials, a few huntsmen, and about fifty attendants—in all rather less than one hundred men. A Russian steamer has been fitted up for his voyager across the Caspian; and the programme of the journey is as follows: Two days' stay at Astrakhan; thence by steamer up the Volga to Tsaritzin, and rail to Moscow; three days there; then to St. Petersburg, Berlin, London, Paris—and home by Vienna and Constantinople. Before closing (as my friend the Cossack is not quite ready yet) I must just slip in a native joke over which I heard the worthy postmaster cracking his sides about an hour ago: A Russian officer, having done some service to an old peasant of some renown as a sorcerer, the latter requited him by the gift of two magic roots, one of which would give him unparalleled success in shooting, the other in fishing. "For some time," said the officer, when telling the story, "I just let the roots lie; but one day when I was going out with my gun I thought I'd take the 'shooting root, with me, just by way of a joke. And so I did; but judge of my astonishment when, on getting into the wood, I couldn't see a feather of game, while the whole ground was littered with trout and salmon. I had taken the wrong root!"

I have now got a much clearer conception than heretofore of the Khiva Expedition—a conception which may fitly be summed up as follows:

I find that the campaign has commenced thus early in order to carry the troops across the desert while the weather is still cool, and give the three columns time to concentrate themselves within fair striking distance of the hostile capital; and then, when all is prepared the final blow will be struck. A curious story is afloat to the effect that the Khivans have obtained fifteen rifled cannon of English make, supposed to have been brought from India, and that several Englishmen are actually serving in the Khan's army, one of whom—a man of considerable ability—has lately received a high command for the approaching campaign. Startling as all this sounds it is by no means impossible. I have myself met with English deserters in far more unlikely situations; and it was touching to see how, in the depth of their misery and degradation, with the certainty of a shameful death staring them in the face if they ever set foot in England again, they could still brighten up with a momentary flash of the old *esprit de corps* on hearing of the feats of their old comrades in Bengal and Abyssinia. The prevalent opinion in military circles appears to be that the Khan will not resist *à l'outrance*—that he is merely holding on till the last moment in the hope of obtaining help from some quarter, or of seeing the expedition once more postponed; and that when he sees the Russian forces actually encamped within his borders, and advancing upon his capital, he will make a tardy submission. The expedition is universally spoken of as a mere temporary measure of punishment, without any ulterior views of territorial annexation; but this, in my opinion, is a mistake. To expect peace with Khiva on any terms short of absolute extinction, is like expecting an English schoolboy to abstain from tarts, or a Californian miner from swearing. Delenda est Khiva. "I would gladly see," said the author of "Frederick the Great" to me the other day, when I went to take leave of him, before quitting London, "I would gladly see every robber in Central Asia pitchforked out of it by Russian bayonets;" and to that wish I can heartily say, Amen.

And now, a word as to my own immediate surroundings. I write from a genuine Russian village, made up of some scores of little rough-hewn loghuts, sown broadcast as though a child-Titan had tried to carry off a lap-full of houses, and kept dropping them by the way. The "interiors" are pretty much alike; the ceiling is a gymnasium of spiders—the wall a parade-ground of earwigs; the floor a paste of mud relieved by a lining of cockroaches, and the whole concern, with its garrison of dogs, pigs, fowls, rats, and unwashed human beings, looks like Noah's first attempt at an ark, overcrowded by a false alarm of the Deluge. Just as I write, the village is in the full swing of a genuine country fair, with all its pictuesque minutiæ—grimy artisans in sheepskin, munching tough pancakes that look like rolled-up copybooks; brawny gendarmes sauntering about with a look of fatherly indulgence on their broad, heavy faces; muffled-up children, waddling about like rolls of cloth escaped from the tailor, and devouring with insatiable eyes the indigestible beauty of the cakes and sweetmeats on the surrounding stalls; round-faced women turbaned with scarlet handkerchiefs; and piratical-looking dogs, sniffing hungrily about in search of what they may devour; charcoal tea-urns puffing away like miniature volcances, around which groups of big, good-natured Cossacks, in huge clumsy caps of black sheepskin that look very much like tarred beehives, are laughing and shouting, and pushing each other about, like overgrown schoolboys.

Conspicuous among the throng is a short, wiry, keeneyed business-like man in grey frieze, whom I at once single out as a soldier—and such, indeed, he proves to be. I am just plunging into a talk with him, when a huge, half-drunken peasant comes swaggering through the crowd, and challenges the public at large to wrestle a fall with him. While I am debating the lawfulness of risking a sprain—and consequent disablement from duty—for the honour of Oxford athletics, my little soldier coolly steps out against him, to the manifest delight of the crowd whose sympathies are unmistakably with David and against Goliath. The giant gives a disdainful grunt and closes, but he has met with his match. In vain does he hoist the little man off his feet again and again, in vain does he squeeze him against his mighty chest with a force sufficient to make him as flat as a fashionable novel, do what he will, the professional still comes "right side uppermost," with a cool, confident smile on his flushed face, At length the Colossus pauses, fairly exhausted. Then we who are looking on see the little man's arms tighten suddenly, and the huge broad back bend slowly inward. It is so quietly done that there seems to be little strength in it; but all at once the giant's face turns bluish white, like a sheet of wet paper, and over he goes with a dull, helpless thud. That last grip has done the business. The victor is frantically kissed and embraced by the enlightened public in sheepskin; and I reward him with a few kopecks, thereby acquiring a sudden importance in the eyes of the crowd, who "cap" me profusely, and are only to be got rid of by a liberal expenditure of curses and coppers. I had intended to say something about the new military highways which the Russians are now making across the Tien-Shan range into Western China, and more especially about the wonderful road constructed last summer by Colonel Kolokoltzeff's soldiers, through the precipices of the Djurran-Arik, from the Bouam ridge to Fort Narinsk—decidedly the greatest feat of engineering which Russia has yet achieved in Turkestan. But all this must be dealt with hereafter.

The panorama of the steamer in which I have embarked would have made a rare study for Leech or Albert Smith. Three or four military cadets, oppressively conscious of their gilt buttons, and discussing the merits of the new opera loud enough to assure every one that they know nothing about it; an enormous Russian merchant whose red face, peering out of high fur collar, looks like a fire in a pine forest; the usual English tourist, in the usual plaid suit and wideawake, who, in his efforts to arrange the straps of his flask and telescope, might pass for an overfed Laocoon struggling with a peculiarly thin snake; a blonde moustached German student, in one of those astounding caps which no one *but* a German student can invent; his sister, one of those plump, melting Frauleins, with China blue eyes and treacle-coloured hair, who never appear without a miniature of Schiller in their brooch and a paper of prunes in their pocket, and who, after flowing on for a whole evening in a slow, steady, canal like current of sentiment, will sup upon sucking pig and apricot jam with an appetite of which Dando, the oyster eater, might have been justly proud; a Russian officer fresh from Central Asia, faultlessly courteous, but with that nameless *something* in his face and bearing which stamps the men who has ruled men; and a miscellaneous host of Jews, Turks, infidels, and heretics in the background. While we are steaming through the smooth roadstead all goes well; but, once out in the open, the terrible "Minister of the Interior" begins to exact his tribute; and the conduct of the different races under the trial is a curious study. The Turk pulls his turban over his broad, patient, weather-beaten visage, and cowers closer into his warm corner beside the funnel; the Tartar coils himself up, and goes comfortably to sleep with his feet in a basket of oranges and his head in a pool of dirty water; the jaunty cadets hang limply over the bulwark, too miserable to care about keeping up appearances any longer; the German student having seen his sister comfortably ill in the cabin, seats himself in a corner, and hums a never-ending song, without tune, sense beginning, or end, of which I can only distinguish the recurring words "Bier" and "Vaterland." The big merchant whose worst paroxysms leave not a trace of emotion on his vast harvest-moon visage, goes through the whole performance with a quiet dignity which imparts to it a kind of grandeur; while the Englishman, thrusting his hands deeper into his pockets, paces the deck in the teeth of the gale, with that look of stern resolution worn by John Bull when dancing a quadrille or discharging any other painful duty. The Russian officer and I, who are still unscathed, betake ourselves to the quarter-deck and plunge into a long discussion upon Central Asia—a subject in which he is completely at home.

"I wanted to go to Khiva myself, he says but was not allowed; indeed, they refused even the son of the Minister of War. You see they want to send the young officers who have never been under fire so as to train them. But. after all, Asiatic warfare is not a good school for Europeans. Without doubt it seasons our men to great hardships; but on the other hand, it accustoms them to see the enemy give way easily; and if they had to deal with a German or an English army after several compaigns in Turkestan it would try them sorely. This Khiva campaign, however, will be a light affair. The first of our columns that enters the Khanate (which will most likely be the Krasnovodsk column) may have some hot work, but it wont last long. In my opinion, the whole thing will be over and the army on its way home again by the end of September. You see we've got plenty of infantry this time, and that's what the Asiatics really fear. Our cavalry's not very good over there—the Cossacks of the Orenburg Government, for example, are just clodhoppers on horseback; but they can't stand our Grenadiers. And I'll tell you another thing—it's my belief that, as soon as Abramoff has got Samarcand to himself after Von Kaufmann's departure, *he'll* get up an expedition of his own against Bokhara. I served under him for two years, and I know that he never loses the chance of a fight. It's only 120 miles to march, and no force there able to meet him. I would wager anything he does it."—*Daily Telegraph*.

THE "DAILY TLEGRAPH" FXPEDITION TO ASSYRIA.

[SPECIAL SUBMARINE TELEGRAM"]

MOSUL, APRIL 26.

I am happy to inform you that my researches up to the present time in Mesopotamia have been crowned with much good fortune, and that I have obtained results of real value and interest. The letters in which I have described these results will be somewhat late in reaching you, because of my long absence from any postal centre. I have examined many of the ancient remains and monuments, and the general face of the country from Koyunjik, on the river Tigris down to Babylon on the Euphrates. Thence I have crossed into the marsh district of Hillah, and investigated the Birs Nimroud. I have also been across the Desert as far as Tell Ibrahim. In the course of these visits and of my excavations nearer Mosul, I have obtained upwards of eightly new inscriptions. One among them is from a very important stele of Merodach-Baladan, King of Babylon, son of Milihu, grandson of Kurigalzu, period 1,300 B.C. Another notable inscription is that of Vulnirari, King of Assyria, recording a list of expeditions and triumphs achieved during the reigns of Assurabalid, Belnirari, Sul, and Vulnirari. This interesting record gives the particulars of the restoration of the causeway to the great Temple of Assur, date 1320 B.C. I have also recovered part of the series of tablets containg most curious and ancient Babylonian legends, as well as syllabries of great utility, a bilingual collection of proverbs, and some astrological and mythological tables. Among other discoveries I may mention contemporaneous or historical memorials of Sargon, Esarhaddon, Assurbanipal, Nebuchadnezzar, Nabonidas, Cambyses, and Darius. I have moreover, lighted upon some extremely curious tablets of the Parthian period, bearing unmistakable dates, with many other more or less interesting relics, the particulars of which will be learned from the letters which I have despatched to you.

I excavated at Nimroud for seventeen days, and explore there the North-west Palace of Esarhaddon, the Temple of Nebo, and also some entirely untouched portions of the South-east Palace. This latter is of greater extent and grander character than has been supposed. I found spacious halls and fine chambers, the walls of which were ornamented with bands of plain colours. Under the pavement of one of these halls I came upon six clay figures having the head of a lion joined to a human body. These figures have four wings, and each of them holds in the left hand the symbolical basket. One of my most recent discoveries is that of a perfectly new text of the annals of Tiglath-Pileser. I am at present digging hard to obtain, if possible, the remainder of this highly important piece of history.

I am well in health and everything is proceeding satisfactorily.

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HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, s manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

NOTICES.

A NEW HAT FOR HOT CLIMATES.

ELLWOOD'S.—Also their

AIR CHAMBER HELMETS,—

J. ELLWOOD & SONS beg to direct public attention to their NEW HAT, which possesses the advantage of the AIR-CHAMBER-PRINCIPLE, combined with greater capabilities of adapting itself to the form of the head than any Hat hitherto in use, being at the same time neat in appearance and very light in weight.

J. ELLWOOD & SONS are also Sole Manufacturers of the INDIAN REGULATION CORK HELMETS free from deleterious India Rubber. MANUFACTORY—(Wholesale only), 24, GREAT CHARLOTTE STREET, BLACKFRIARS, S.E. SAMPLE ROOMS—98, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C., LONDON.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA,
The best remedy for
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,
and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.
DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.
N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA, and use DINNEFORD'S Friction Gloves and Belts.
Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

SHACKLETON & CO.,
EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS,
45, BOTOLPH LANE,
AND
2, GROCER'S HALL COURT,
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REAL YORK HAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
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Orders must be accompanied by remittances or references to first rate London Houses.

ANTIPELLICULAIRE versus SCURF and IRRITATION of the HEAD.—Of all the reasons which cause falling off of the hair, greyness, baldness, &c., none are so prolific as Scurf. MAZET and Co.'s ANTIPELLICULAIRE is the only cure certain in its results—an indispensable gem, which, from its fresh and delicate perfume, no toilette-table should be without. On this account it will supersede all pomades is invaluable to young and old, a luxury after the bath, a boon in the nursery, antiscorbutic and eradicates pimples. With, regard to hair it is the discovery of the day.
Sold in elegant Toilet Jars, 3s. each.
MAZET and Co., 109, Bishopsgate-street within London.

ALUMINIUM WATCHES, £1 1s.; £1 10s.; £1 15s.; extra jewelled, £2 2s.
KEYLESS WATCHES, £1 10s., £2 2s., £3 3s., £4 4s. Gold Plaque, plated with Gold, £5 5s., £6 6s. Same as supplied by us to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and the late Earl Mayo, Viceroy of India. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of the Marvellous Machine-made Watches, specially adapted for use in India; also our Magazine of Cutlery, Clocks, Chains, Race Glasses, Surgical Appliances, and various useful articles for residents abroad, forwarded post free per next mail. MILLIKIN & LAWLEY, 168, Strand, London. Conjuring Tricks and Magic Lanterns in great variety. If Catalogue of these is required please mention when ordering our Magazine.

KEATING'S
PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER,
AS SUPPLIED TO HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT, THIS POWDER IS QUITE HARMLESS TO ANIMAL LIFE, but is perfectly unrivalled in destroying Fleas, Bugs, Emmets, Flies, Cockroaches, Beetles, Gnats, Mosquitoes, Moths in Furs, and every other species of insects in all stages of metamorphosis.
Sold in Packets, Tins, and Bottles of various sizes.
KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS,
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering, the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Tins and Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.
THOMAS KEATING,
London, Export Chemists and Druggist.
Sold Retail by TREACHER & Co., Bombay and Poona.

NOTICE.

MORSON'S EFFECTUAL REMEDIES
Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.
PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion is MORSON'S PEPSINE, the active principle of the gastric juice. Sold in Powder, Lozenges, Globules; and as Wine in ¼, ½, and 1-pint Bottles.
CHLORODYNE is of such celebrity that it can scarcely be considered a speciality, its composition being known to practitioners. Many of the Chlorodynes being unequal in strength, MORSON & SON have prepared this. Sold in ½ oz., 1½ oz. and 3 oz. bottles.
GELATINE—The purest preparation is MORSON'S.
Carefully packed and shipped. Orders made payable in England.
THOMAS MORSON & SON,
Medallists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions,
31, 33 & 124, SOUTHAMPTON ROW,
RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON.
WORKS—HORNSEY AND HOMERTON.
PURE CHEMICALS AND NEW MEDICINES
selected, and Shipping Orders executed with care and despatch

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BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ....£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Our Rates of Interest on Deposit Accounts will be as follows until further notice:—

At 7 days' notice..2½ per cent. per annum.		For amounts above Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. One Lac.
„ 14 „ „ ...2¾ „	„	
„ 21 „ „ ...3 „	„	

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."
14, Rampart Row.

AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES.
Edinburgh, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, and Shanghai.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. Should the balance fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Deposits for Fixed Periods and allows Interest thereon on the following terms, viz.:—
Subject to 3 months' notice withdrawal...3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. do. ...4 „ „
Do. 12 do. do. do. ...4½ „ „
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited, or order.
WILLIAM BLACKHALL,
Bombay, 1st May 1873. Acting Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

WINES for SALE, at the Godowns of EWART LATHAM & Co., No. 3, Church Lane,—
SHERRIES—J. Cockburn & Campbell's. Qts. at Rs. 25, 24 & 21 per dozen.

R. R. Mege & Co.'s Red Seal	„	„	20	„
Do. Vino de Pasto, White Seal	„	„	29	„
J. Sandbach & Son's	„	„	24	
Wauchope, Moodie, & Hope's	„	„	24	„
M. P. Guimaraeus & Son's	„	„	20	„
Do. old pale dry	„	„	28	„
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart pere et fils......Pts.		„	21	„
Do. ......Qts.		„	42	„
Do. Magnums		„	82	„
Arthur H. Browning's. Qts.		„	30	„
Sandback and Son's ... „		„	20	„
Do. Do. ...Pts.		„	11	„
BRANDIES—Raynal & Co.'s Superior...Qts.		„	24	„
Boutelleau & Co. 3 Daggers	„	„	16	„
CLARET—R. R. Mege & Co. St. Julien. Qts.		„	13	„

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
WINES AND SPIRITS.
TOD-HEATLY AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ADELPHI, LONDON,
Having closed their Indian AGENCIES and decided to Ship ONLY TO THE TRADE,
and no longer to Consign for Sale upon THEIR OWN ACCOUNT, or to Ship to PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS, are prepared to execute TRADE ORDERS upon very favourable terms.
PRICED LISTS and every information UPON APPLICATION.
N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits will in future be protected by a
PATENT TRADE MARK CAPSULE,
duly registered, bearing their signature.
Trial Shipments are suggested.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

FOR SALE!!
AN English-built BROUGHAM, in excellent order, together with a Fast Trotting Horse and a Set of Good Harness. Also an English-built DOG CART, in excellent order. The property of MR. PICKERING. No reasonable offer will be refused; will be sold separately, or the turn-out complete.—Apply to
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Elphinstone Circle.

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AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.
BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

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Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*
PRICE—ONE RUPEE.
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LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
RED PRINTING INK
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PRINTERS' VARNISH.
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SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.
Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

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Gouava Jelly, in 2 lb. pots	...	...Rs.	18	per Dozen.
Roselle do. „ „	...	... „	18	„
Lucknow Chutney, in bottles	...	... „	15	„
Mango do. „	...	... „	12	„
Mild do. „	...	... „	12	„
Madras do. „	...	... „	18	„
Cashmere do. in pints	...	... „	12	„
Bengal do. „	...	... „	12	„
Delicious do. „	...	... „	12	„
Curry Powder, in bottles	...	... „	12	„
Do. do. Madras „	...	... „	18	„
Curry Paste „	...	... „	18	„
Mulligatawny Paste, in bottle	...	... „	18	„
Mango Fruit „	...	... „	12	„
Ripe Mango „	...	... „	21	„
Pine Apple „	...	... „	15	each.
Mango Preserves, in jars	..	... „	10	„
Do. Pickle „	...	... „	4	„
Do. do. in kegs	...	... „	4	„
Do. do. in bottles	...	... „	9	per Dozen.
Lime do. „	...	... „	9	„
Cashmere Pickle, „	...	... „	12	„
Tapp Sauce „	...	... „	9	„
Nepaul Pepper, 2 oz. bottles	..	... „	6	„

ALSO,
CHINA PRESERVES OF SORTS.
All Orders should be accompanied with a Remittance or reference for Payment in Bombay.

F. BRABY AND CO., LIMITED,
FITZROY WORKS, EUSTON ROAD, LONDON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON BUILDINGS AND ROOFS,
VERANDAHS IN EVERY DESIGN,
WROUGHT IRON TANKS IN ANY FORM AND SIZE,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, ZINC ROOFING, SHEET AND PERFORATED ZINC,
WROUGHT IRON WORK OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE TO ORDER.
Estimates submitted on application.
The Company having recently made large additions to their premises and machinery, are in a position to execute orders with great promptitude.

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To prevent infringements, notice is hereby given, that Betts's Name is on every Capsule he makes for the principal Merchants in England and France,
thus enabling vendor, purchaser, and consumer not only to identify the genuineness of the capsule, but likewise the contents of the vessel to which it is applied.
The LORD CHANCELLOR, in his judgment, said that the capsules are not used merely for the purpose of ornament, but that they are serviceable in protecting the wine from injury, and insuring its genuineness.
Manufactories:—1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and Bordeaux, France.

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ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

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Established 1843.
The Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.
Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent.

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ESTABLISHED 1838.
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
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EXISTING ASSURANCES OVER £4,200,000.
INVESTED FUNDS, EXCLUSIVE OF THE VALUE OF SUMS REASSURED, £650,000.
The Undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are empowered to grant Assurances on First-class Lives. Rates and other particulars may be obtained upon application to
Calcutta............GRINDLAY & Co.
Bombay............GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
INVESTED FUNDS—£460,000.
HEAD OFFICE—EXCHANGE STREET, MANCHESTER.
THE Undersigned are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS, both in Bombay and the Mofussil, on behalf of the above Company, on approved Godowns with their Contents, and Dwelling-houses or other Buildings in the Native, as well as the European, part of the Town.
The Rates of Premium have recently been revised, and will be found quite as favourable as those offered by other first-class Offices.
For further particulars apply to
LYON & Co.,
Bombay, 10th April 1872. Agents in Bombay.

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THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept every description of FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the following Offices at most favourable terms. Particulars can be ascertained on application:—
FIRE INSURANCE.
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
„ Samarang Fire Insurance Company.
„ Transatlantische Fire Insurance Company.
„ Batavia Fire Insurance Company.
MARINE INSURANCE.
The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
„ China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.
„ La Neuchateloise, Swiss Transport Insurance Company.
„ Rhein Westph. Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
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„ Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
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VOLKART BROTHERS, Agent.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS IN HAND EXCEED £1,800,000 STERLING.
The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.
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Fire Premiums for 1859 ....£228,314 7s. 3d.
Do. 1869 ....£485,180 5s. 8d.
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Life Premiums for 1859 ....£ 62,919 7s. 11d.
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ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st June 1871.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY, FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.
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In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed.
Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices.
Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.
Settlements made with the utmost despatch.
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This office offers considerable inducement to intending insurers.
The careful selection of Lives secures large Bonuses, which the following figures show:—
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Ditto Second ditto £1,412,466
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LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.
An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of
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THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,532 per annum.
MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.
LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.
Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.
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The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.
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Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
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A. Craigie, Esq., (Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen)
H. E. Bright, Esq., (Messrs. Wallace & Co.)
A. E. Ashley, Esq.
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DR. JOHN MACKENZIE.
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THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).

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CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
A List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.
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The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policyholders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.
No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables: and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.
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Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.
ASSURANCE BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.
Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.
FREE POLICIES.
Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly or monthly as desired.
Parsees and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to
REMINGTON & Co., Agents.
Bombay.

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MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—CAPITAL £1,000,000.—INSURANCES against FIRE can be effected through the Undersigned upon all descriptions of Property, Merchandise, &c., in the City of Bombay and its neighbourhood.
RICHARD MARTIN & Co., Agents.

NOTICES.

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HAIR DRESSING & SHAMPOOING SALOON
IS NOW OPEN,
17, CHURCH GATE STREET,
NEXT TO MESSRS. CARR BROTHERS.
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ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
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SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

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SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
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AND EAST STREET, POONA.
SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.
Orders immediately attended to.
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Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.
ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.
OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

MACKENZIE, LYALL, & Co. are instructed by H. MILLETT, Esq., Receiver of the High Court, Calcutta, to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th June, proximo, and following days, *the Good Will, Lease, and Stock-in-Trade* of that extensive and well fitted ENGINEERING ESTABLISHMENT, known as the VULCAN FOUNDRY, belonging to the late Firm of HUGH McLARDY & Co.
As the Machinery is of the best description, the above offers an opportunity seldom met with. The sale will be in detail.
Catalogues can be had on application to the Auctioneers.

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WITH OCCASIONAL NOTES, CROSS REFERENCES, AND AN INDEX,
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